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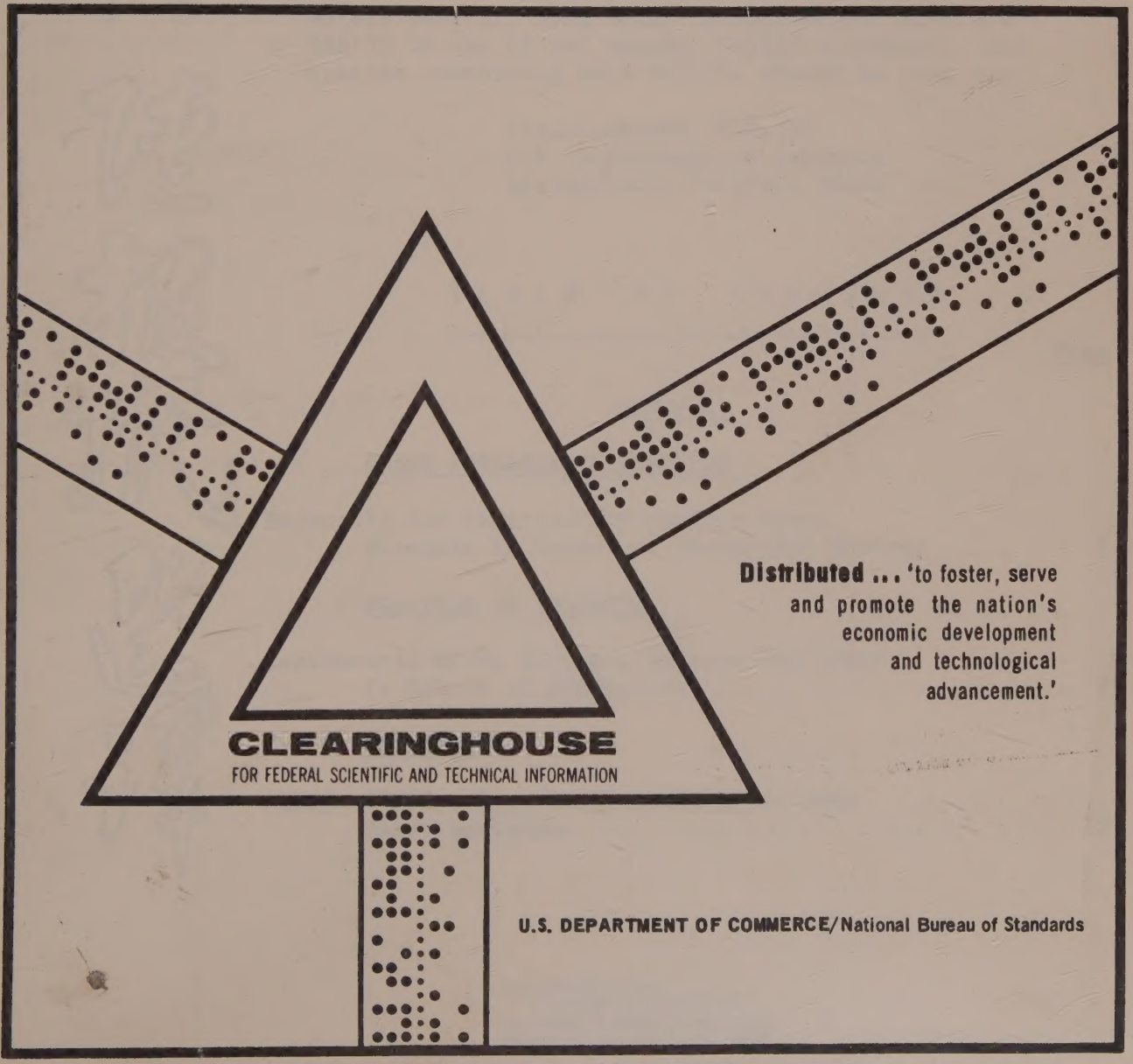
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March 30, 1970 No. 4625

****
* NATIONAL *
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CLASS STRUGGLE IN INDUSTRY

Earnestly and Successfully Conduct Class Struggle in Sphere of Industrial Economy

by

Writing Group of Hangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1970)

Class struggle exists in industry and will continue to exist throughout the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, says the following article, which warns that the class enemy will forever try to sabotage the socialist economy and restore capitalism.-- SCMP Ed.

In the economic domain at present, the socialist economic base is being consolidated and developed, bourgeois erosion and sabotage is being hit systematically, the mass movement of struggle, criticism and transformation is effectively pushed forward, revolutionization of man's thinking is promoted, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is further consolidated. The general situation is excellent.

However, while the broad revolutionary masses hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and are smashing attacks by the class enemy in the economic sphere, some comrades in our revolutionary ranks, poisoned by the "theory of dying out of class struggle" trumpeted forth by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, fail to see the reality of

class struggle in State-owned factories and lag behind the new situation of the development of class struggle, saying that "Since state-operated factories are owned by the whole people, the question of which--socialism or capitalism--is the winner is settled here," that "Since production plans and product marketing of factories are arranged in a unified manner by the State, the question of capitalism is non-existent here," and that "Unlike the situation in other economic sectors, the class ranks in State-operated factories are comparatively pure and do not represent any serious problem." In short, according to these comrades, a class struggle in the economic domain is necessary in the financial-trade departments and in rural areas, but not necessary in factories. These comrades should be helped to increase their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Class Struggle Exists Everywhere

"Since state-operated factories are owned by the whole people, the question of which--socialism or capitalism--is the winner is settled here." This view is contrary to the consistent teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao and is not in conformity with the actual situation of the class struggle in the economic domain.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Throughout the period of transition there will exist class contradictions, class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. If one forgets this basic theory and basic practice of our Party for the past more than ten years, one may go astray."

In a class society the most basic question that affects everything is the question of class struggle. Class struggle exists everywhere, and there is no exception in a socialist society. The class struggle between the proletariat and bourgeoisie and the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism will run through the whole historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. All domains of the society, including the different departments of the national economy, are filled with the struggle between the two classes and two roads. This is true of the financial-trade departments, rural areas, as well as factories. To negate class struggle during the dictatorship of the proletariat and deny the necessity of thorough completion of the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts is wrong, not in conformity with objective facts, and contrary to Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Ours is a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The nature of whole-people ownership of state-operated factories determines the fact that our state-operated industries are an economy of socialist nature, not economy of capitalist nature. However, the socialist system of whole-people ownership will not consolidate and develop spontaneously under the dictatorship of the proletariat, but will consolidate and develop continually in the midst of acute, complex class struggle. Throughout the whole historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat will

want to maintain, consolidate and develop the socialist system of whole-people ownership, while the bourgeoisie will try to sabotage it by all possible means. If we lose our vigilance and fail to see this acute, complex class struggle, there will be the danger of the already established socialist system of whole-people ownership degenerating into a capitalist system of ownership.

Our state-operated industrial economy is the leading factor of the national economy as a whole and the economic basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To attain the criminal object of politically subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, the small handful of class enemies will always carry out corruption and sabotage by all means in state-operated factories owned by the whole people and undermine socialism in a big way.

Meanwhile, our state-operated factories are also the economic lifeline of the State with a solid, strong material basis. In the course of production they use huge quantities of raw materials and equipment and turn out huge quantities of products. In the course of circulation, they operate on large amounts of funds. Therefore, the small handful of class enemies always try to carry on misappropriation, thievery, hoarding and profiteering by exploiting the relations of cooperation, processing and supply-marketing between different state-operated factories and between state-operated factories and rural areas and commercial departments.

Even in our ranks there are some people who, imbued with the bad ideas and bad styles of the bourgeoisie, behave extravagantly, look for grand and foreign things, and spend money wastefully.

The small handful of class enemies would also make use of such opportunities to fish in muddied waters and carry out capitalist activities, in a vain attempt to lead the whole-people owned industrial enterprises away from the orbit of socialist economy and sabotage the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The question of ownership of factories is in the final analysis a question of leadership power. It is a question of whether leadership power of factories is in the hands of the working class and whether power is grasped with Mao Tse-tung's thought. By carrying out corruption and sabotage in state-operated factories, the bourgeoisie have the criminal object of usurping the leadership power of state-operated factories. Taking cover under bourgeois factionalism, they would openly and boldly usurp the leadership power of certain units, including actual powers over money, material supplies and production to which some comrades do not even pay attention. Or they would fire sugar-coated cannon-balls at, corrupt and attack, divide and disintegrate the cadres, look for the wavering elements to serve as their agents, and control the leadership power of certain units from behind the scenes. As soon as they succeed in usurping power, ownership of these units will change. Nominally they are owned by the whole people, but in reality they are owned by the small handful of bourgeois elements, who can do what they like in these units.

If we fail to see and grasp the class struggle in state-operated factories, we shall be relinquishing the leadership power of the proletariat in state-operated factories. We shall lose our bearings and go astray.

The Class Enemy Will Surely Seek Opportunities for Carrying Out Sabotage

"Since production plans and product marketing of factories are arranged in a unified manner by the State, the question of capitalism is non-existent here."

True, our state-operated economy is socialist planned economy. Production plans and product marketing are arranged by the State in a unified manner. That is one of the basic differences between socialist economy and capitalist economy. But we must not think for this reason that there is no loophole through which the class enemy can come. It should be seen that the course of formulating and carrying out plans is also a course of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. In the formulation of plans, one may, through lack of consideration for the whole, ask for excessive capital funds, equipment and raw materials, and produce products not provided for in the plans. In the carrying out of plans, one may, through anarchism or under various pretexts, change them as one pleases and so sabotage the state plans.

Meanwhile, owing to various reasons our state plans cannot provide for everything, and there must be some things to be done by the individual enterprises themselves. Under these circumstances, if we do not firmly and unwaveringly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, resolutely bring proletarian politics to the fore, and firmly grasp the key of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, some people bewitched by money will deviate from the socialist orbit and the small handful of class enemies will seize upon the opportunity to carry out sabotage.

Socialist planning belongs to the category of ideology. It is determined by the socialist economic base, but in turn acts on the socialist economic base to consolidate and develop it. We must exploit the role of socialist plans. However, plans serve politics and have a class character. There are socialist as well as revisionist plans. By earnestly carrying out socialist plans, we shall be able to implement Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disaster, and doing everything for the people," build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we carry out the so-called "plans" of revisionism, we shall be engaged in capitalist liberalization, which can only lead to rampaging capitalism.

For a long time renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents have madly promoted a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industrial enterprises. They opposed the centralized and unified leadership exercised by the Party and the State over the enterprises, advocated "profit in command" and "self-government for enterprises," and introduced

in a big way "material incentives." They always tried to abolish the economic plans of the State and sabotage the socialist economic base.

The great storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered their sinister plot to restore capitalism. However, the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which they pursued for long periods of time is not yet completely removed. The small handful of class enemies are always trying to make use of the corpse of the revisionist line, which emits a foul stench, in carrying out various corruptive and sabotage activities. They often carry out sabotage through tampering with the political content and class character of a plan or through some loopholes in our plans, so as to lead the socialist state-operated industrial economy away from the orbit of socialist economy. Therefore, in our state-operated factories we must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line for enterprises and thoroughly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in order to insure that our enterprises will go forward along the socialist road. Otherwise, socialist enterprises may follow the evil way to capitalism.

Complex Class Struggle Must Not Be Over-Simplified

"Unlike the situation in other economic sectors, the class ranks in State-operated factories are comparatively pure and do not represent any serious problem." Such a view is partial.

The overwhelming majority of the personnel of state-operated factories are workers, who form the leading class and the main force for socialist revolution and socialist construction. We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class. However, it should be seen that some of our state-operated factories were taken over from the hands of imperialism and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, that some were transformed from factories formerly owned by private capitalists, and that therefore some counter-revolutionaries may be hidden or may have wormed their way there and some bourgeois elements may not have been successfully reformed.

Even in newly-built state-operated factories, some bad men may be concealed, as a result of Liu Shao-ch'i's promoting of a counter-revolutionary revisionist organizational line of enrolling capitulationists and renegades and forming cliques for private ends.

In addition, owing to the bourgeois influence and the encirclement and corruption of spontaneous forces of the petty bourgeoisie, some degenerate elements and new bourgeois elements may still be found in our workers' ranks and among the personnel of State agencies.

The class struggle that is now going on in the domain of industrial economy is exactly an attack on socialism by these capitalist forces in conspiracy with one another and with outside forces. Economically their sabotage activity is the extensive undermining of socialism, and politically it is subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore we must

regard the ranks in state-operated factories from the class viewpoint and with the method of class analysis. As for the small handful of class enemies, we must hit them resolutely and never allow them to upset our class front. The view that the class ranks in state-operated factories are comparatively pure and that therefore it is not necessary to wage class struggle in the economic domain is groundless.

In our state-operated factories, the class consciousness of the broad masses of workers is relatively high. However, we must also realize that "The question of which--the proletariat or the bourgeoisie--will win out in the ideological sphere is not yet really settled." Bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideas still exist in varying degrees in the head of many.

In the economic domain, the class enemy often attack by corrupting the masses by economic means, by poisoning the masses with bourgeois egotism, and in particular by making a breach in the ranks of the young workers. To shatter the class enemy's attack in the economic sphere, it is necessary to shatter their attack in the ideological sphere. If we fail to see this new trend of the class struggle and abandon the class struggle in the ideological sphere, the ideological positions in our factories will be occupied by the bourgeoisie. We must not be too idealistic and over-simplify the complex class struggle.

To grasp well the class struggle in the domain of industrial economy and shatter the class enemy's attack in the economic sphere is a struggle to defend socialism and an important thing for the whole Party. It is not unnecessary, but must be grasped, or the situation will be unthinkable. We must follow Chairman Mao's instruction, "Never forget class struggle." Leading cadres must assume responsibility, attend to the work personally, fully rouse the masses, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. We must criticize the class enemy's sabotage activities, capitalist tendencies and bourgeois ideas and style of work, and thoroughly remove the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionism. Through this struggle, we must further rectify our class ranks, institute and perfect our regulations and systems, institute stringent financial-economic discipline, plug up loopholes, further consolidate and develop the socialist system of ownership, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

POLITICS IN INDUSTRY

Assiduously Grasp Struggle Between Two Lines in Sphere of Production

by

PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team Stationed at Shenyang No. 1 Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1970)

> The deciding factor in industrial production is man and not machines, according to the following article, which gives instances of what workers of a machine tool plant of Shenyang were able to do once their political consciousness was raised to a higher level.--SCMP Ed.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great instruction, "Grasp revolution and promote production, work and war preparedness," the revolutionary committee of Shenyang No. 1 Machine Tools Plant brings proletarian politics to the fore, assiduously grasps the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of production, solves various problems that arise in production with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and turns into gigantic material force the spiritual force that the broad masses generated during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Since the establishment of the revolutionary committee, the Plant has been fulfilling its tasks every month. Last year it overfulfilled the State plan for the whole year 40 days ahead of schedule. The total industrial output value rose 65 percent compared with 1966, a record since the establishment of the plant. A leap forward in the production of machine tools has been achieved.

Grasp Man's Mind To Promote Production of Machines

Should production of machines be grasped for production's sake, or should man's mind be grasped in order to promote the production of machines? That is the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of production.

At one time the varnish-spraying workshop lagged behind in its work. Why?

Two views were held at the time in the revolutionary committee. One was an economic view. It counted the number of workers, reckoned the amount of work that could be done according to the norm, and noted the equipment available. The conclusion drawn after this reckoning was that "there were

too many machines and too few men, and production must necessarily lag behind." It suggested overtime work and work by shock methods in order to catch up with the production schedule.

The other was a political view. It observed and approached the contradiction in production from the plane of the struggle between the two lines, and concluded that production lagged behind principally because proletarian politics had not been properly brought to the fore. It recommended grasping man's ideological revolutionization at once and solving problems of production with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The two views and two suggestions reflected the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of production. We suggested forming an investigation group of comrades holding different views and sending them to the masses to learn and to carry out investigation and study in practice.

The workers, having analyzed the cause of lagging production, pointed out: "By counting only the number of men but ignoring the class struggle and grasping only the machines but not man's ideological revolutionization, we shall lose our bearings, deviate from the line, and change direction."

The sharp criticism from the workers touched the soul of the revolutionary committee. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the supreme commander and the soul" and "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," severely criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "production first," and further heightened the consciousness of bringing proletarian politics to the fore.

Some of the comrades consciously examined their past erroneous tendency of "paying attention only to machines without distinguishing friend from foe." They deeply realized that it was only by constantly bearing in mind the class struggle and bringing proletarian politics to the fore and closely grasping man's ideological revolutionization that they could fully rouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses, give economic work a correct political orientation, expose and shatter the sinister plot of the small handful of class enemies to sabotage production, and promote the development of production on a massive scale.

Having raised their understanding to a higher level, they first of all firmly grasped ideological education on people, helped the workshop set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, organized the masses for repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and roused the masses to launch a vehement attack against the class enemy with the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism, thus enabling the broad masses to increase rapidly their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and so mobilizing all active factors and promoting the development of production.

Although manpower and equipment remained at the same level, the daily output rose sharply six times and the workshop assumed a completely new aspect. This fact deeply educated the members of the revolutionary

committee. They said with profound understanding: "By grasping only machines but not man's mind, there will be less and less enthusiasm and less and less machines. By grasping man's mind to promote machine production, there will be more and more enthusiasm and more and more machines."

Never Ask for Anything, Make Everything Ourselves

Following the new leap forward in production, the plant felt the need for more equipment and some comrades wanted to ask the State for more. They said, "Unless we have more equipment, it will be impossible to fulfill our task."

Should we ask the higher level for equipment, or should we make the equipment we needed ourselves where conditions permitted? That was another reflection of the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of production.

Together with members of the revolutionary committee, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Independence, self-determination, and regeneration through self-reliance," and taught all the typical lesson of the heat treatment workshop which solved the problem of shortage of equipment by relying on its efforts.

The heat treatment workshop had a small area of production and little equipment. It had great difficulty in fulfilling its tasks in the past. Now it was asked to increase production by a big margin, but workshop space and equipment became serious contradictions. However, workers of the workshop were not frightened by the difficulty. There was only limited floor space in the workshop, so they used overhead space by building another floor above. The building of the grinders group was on the point of collapse. So they collected some boards on Sundays and erected a shed for the group. There was a shortage of equipment, but they built two new-type economy ovens with their own hands. They changed the backward aspect of production and became an advanced unit of the whole plant.

Chairman Mao's great teaching and the lesson of the workshop in relying on its own efforts and working hard have given members of the revolutionary committee a profound education. They now realize that lathes have to be guided by men and men have to be guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought. They know that to realize a new leap forward in production, the deciding factor is man and not matter. "So long as there are men under the leadership of the Communist Party, all miracles can be worked."

On the basis of their enhanced understanding, they immediately launched a mass movement for technical innovation in the plant. The broad masses of revolutionary workers unanimously indicated that they would never ask for aid, but would do everything themselves.

The forging workshop, being short of materials, roused the masses to severely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "foreigner's slave philosophy" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace."

Several veteran workers of the mechanical repairs workshops, overcoming numerous difficulties, successfully made a 500-ton cutting machine with their own hands and using waste material and rejects, not only raising efficiency of labor by 20 times, but also saving 30 tons of steel for the State every year.

No. 3 workshop needed an additional overhead traveling crane. Someone wanted a new one. Through study of Chairman Mao's teachings, they overcame the idea of asking the State for it and established the bold resolve to make one themselves. After fighting hard together for a month, they finally succeeded in repairing a traveling crane that had been "condemned" by the capitalist-roaders, solving difficulties of production.

Since last year the broad masses of workers of this plant, giving full play to their wisdom and creative power, have not only successfully designed and made new machine tools of world advanced standard themselves, but also realized more than 400 items of technical innovation, more than 70 of which are important innovations, effectively promoting the development of production.

Large Quantity and Good Quality

With production developed, output rose sharply in the plant. The quality of the products of some of the workshops, however, suffered. Some comrades held that quality suffered as a result of the increase in quantity, and that the lowering of quality was inevitable if the high level of output was to be maintained.

In view of this problem, the revolutionary committee held a discussion, at which the problem of quality of products was earnestly analyzed. They unanimously agreed that the view that put quality and quantity in opposite positions was metaphysical and contrary to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, that both quantity and quality were important, that it would not do to pursue high quantity at the sacrifice of quality and vice versa, and that only when quantity was united with quality would it be possible to realize great development of production at high quantity and quality levels.

Having heightened their understanding, members of the revolutionary committee immediately roused the masses to criticize intensively the revisionist line and various erroneous tendencies, so as to enable all to realize the great significance of improvement of products quality to socialist construction and to the supporting of world revolution. They also instituted a new system of quality inspection which combined examination by the workers themselves with specialist examination, thus insuring the steady improvement of product quality.

Through revolutionary mass criticism in No. 5 Workshop, the broad masses have established a high degree of political sense of responsibility, holding themselves absolutely responsible for their work and seeking to improve product quality constantly. On one occasion the workers voluntarily

organized a check on the quality of products, and found that one handle of a lathe marked for export did not work as perfectly as could be desired. It was reasonably permissible according to the requirement of the design and to quality standards, but they said, "This is something of importance that bears on our support for world revolution and our own reputation. We must make everything perfect and never be careless." They not only fixed the lathe, but also unpacked eight other lathes that night and checked every one of them, maintaining the high quality standards required of them.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Plant Uses Small Machines to Make Heavy Equipment

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 20, 1970)

the revolutionary workers at the shanghai chienshe machinery plant have used small machines to make a considerable amount of heavy equipment in the past dozen years. this is a big contribution to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

they have accomplished this by carrying out chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard work, breaking with foreign conventions and launching mass technical innovations campaign.

a great amount of heavy machinery was needed in 1958, when china started the great leap forward. the workers of the chienshe machinery plant volunteered to pick up this heavy load. pooling their wisdom together, they first made a set of simple equipment, including lathes and milling, boring, planing, drilling and grinding machines. then they blazed a trail for the whole nation by using the "ants nibbling at a bone" method, that is, making huge parts with small machine tools. they made two converters. their success pioneered a path for making heavy equipment by self-reliance and greatly inspired the revolutionary workers on the industrial and transport fronts with socialist enthusiasm.

as the workers were advancing and bubbling over with revolutionary enthusiasm, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up an evil trend, slandering the great leap forward as a "mess" and "going too far". a handful of capitalist-roaders in the former district party committee sent a work team to the plant. pouring cold water on the workers' enthusiasm, the team said: "you're a model plant. but look at these poor machines exclamation nothing is the way it should be exclamation it doesn't look like a plant at all exclamation" the team members wanted to scrap the equipment that the workers had made with such great pains. the workers resolutely opposed this.

meantime, the plant received an order for processing some heavy machinery. once again the workers filled the state order with great success by the "ants nibbling at a bone" method. they said: "the equipment we made helps the state and is in conformity with the party's general line for building socialism, and so it is the way it should be."

however, the handful of class enemies did not take their defeat lying down. one day the higher organization asked the plant to make a heavy casting machine. some people again came out, saying: "this is a 'nard nut' that even regular plants can't crack. how can you tackle it?" the workers became angry and said: "since the state urgently needs the machine, we can certainly make it exclamation"

brimming over the revolutionary enthusiasm, pooling their wisdom and efforts and, after working hard for 20 days, the workers successfully turned out the machine. according to the original plan, hundreds of thousands of yuan and four months work were needed for the equipment. however, they used only 2,000 yuan to make it.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers launched a fierce offensive against the handful of capitalist-roaders in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "it is right to rebel against reactionaries." having seized back power, these workers in the plant established a revolutionary committee. they threw overboard the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. further displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they have made many break-throughs in technology and turned out key products needed by the state.

the plant received an order last year to produce a four-metre-long tube with a 400-millimetre calibre. this involved complicated technology because the tube had to be reinforced by four inside rings which should be inserted in such a way that they could not be seen or felt. there was no available equipment to make it. but the workers said: "no difficulty can daunt us. we'll fulfil our task ahead of schedule exclamation" they immediately called a meeting and worked out a plan to tackle the key problem. they designed and built a special machine tool for the purpose. the task was fulfilled ahead of schedule and quality of the product was up to standard.

the plant got another task at the beginning of this year -- to join other plants in making an important piece of industrial equipment. the leadership decided to let the plant build a new workshop and add some equipment for the purpose. wanting to work economically, most of the cadres and workers agreed that they only wanted to add a 30-ton travelling crane. but some people objected, saying that a 30-ton crane was too small since the machine part the plant was to make would weigh up to 100 tons and more. they wanted a 50-ton crane. but their proposal met strong opposition from the workers who recalled how they had used only a five-ton tackle block to lift a workpiece of up to 50 tons. "why can't we handle a 100-ton workpiece with a 30-ton travelling crane?" they argued.

led by the communist party branch, a technical innovations group comoosed mainly of veteran workers was set up. it introduced many important innovations. instead of ordering them from other plants, the plant set about building heavy-duty machine tools on its own, among them composite planers, deep-hole drillers and roller lathes. the workers used discarded bricks, bamboo and mats to build a fence for a new workshop. this saved on state funds for capital construction. the workers are determined to forge ahead along the road of self-reliance indicated by chairman mao.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

China Develops Laser Interferometer for Accurate Calibration of Length Scales Up to Advanced World Levels

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 20, 1970)

basing themselves on chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the kunming machine tool plant, the no. 298 plant and the metrology institute of china collaborated and developed china's first laser interferometer for accurate calibration of length scales, which is up to advanced world levels.

it is a standard instrument for length measurement. various advanced techniques were used in developing this instrument, which works with photoelectric and automatic methods. the development of this instrument will be of great help in developing china's precision instrument processing industry and instrument and meter industry.

in the course of development, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the kunming machine tool plant and the other units concerned persisted in studying and applying chairman mao's works in a living way and ruthlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. this aroused their revolutionary initiative. determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland, they did away with all fetishes and superstitions to emancipate the mind and overcame many difficulties. by concerting their efforts they finally developed the instrument with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

RURAL EDUCATION

South China Hsien Develops Socialist Education Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 20, 1970)

the tzuchin county revolutionary committee in kwangtung province has led the masses in running schools diligently and frugally in line with chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle and his instruction "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

socialist education in the county has developed. the number of junior and senior middle school students is now four times what it was before the great proletarian cultural revolution, while elementary school enrolment has increased 10 per cent. each of the 18 people's communes of the county has its own senior middle school. 222 production brigades have set up junior middle school classes attached to primary schools. in addition, they have set up 206 scattered classes. the pupils now attend primary schools right in

their villages. junior middle school students can receive education in their own brigade while senior middle school students within their own commune.

the county revolutionary committee fully understands that it is a matter of the struggle betwsen the two lines in education whether to rely on the masses and run school through self-reliance or to depend on the state. they criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education to run school by bourgeois standards. they persisted in developing socialist education with the facilities available.

the county revolutionary committee ran a mao tsetung thought study class attended by cadres from the county, communes and production brigades, who were then organized to visit and learn from the pailou production brigade of the lungwo people's commune. the poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade turned an ancestral temple into school in 1952 and started their primary school at a cost of three yuan. in the past 17 years, the poor and lower-middle peasants have provided the funds needed for their school through their own efforts. they made teaching aids and enlarged the school. this school which started with one class of 19 pupils, now has seven classes totalling more than 230 pupils.

the former county cultural and educational bureau spent 43,000 yuan in 1963 to set up a primary school in the kuchu people's commune. because the bureau did not rely on the masses, it built only 11 classrooms within a period of 3 years. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yase production brigade of the same commune set up another primary school. they made bricks and tiles and built the classrooms themselves. without asking the state for a single cent, they built five classrooms in just one month.

through these typical examples, those attending the mao tsetung thought study class have come to understand better that the masses have boundless creative power. so long as they adhere to the mass line and bring into full play the initiative of the revolutionary masses in running schools, all difficulties can be overcome.

the movement to run school by relying on the masses thus began in many communes and brigades.

our geat leader chairman mao in 1968 issued an instruction: "in the countryside schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants". the county revolutionary committee conscientiously carried out this great instruction and encouraged the initiative of the masses. when the poor and lower-middle peasants of the nankang production brigade of the wushih people's commune began to manage their school, the production teams of the brigade sent bricks and tiles, as well as timber. thus without state aid, they built a school within 20 days. according to incomplete statistics, the county has built in the past year, more than 1,500 classrooms and dormitories; made more than 18,000 chairs and desks and other teaching aids, all done by the masses.

with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, more than 190 small farms and 27 workshops were set up in the primary and middle schools throughout the county last year. through diligence and frugality, the farms and workshops got 180,000 yuan in income and produced 70 tons of rice, thus providing part of the funds needed by the schools.

moreover, it provides conditions for the combination of education with productive labour.

now that the schools are in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the lack of teachers can quickly be solved. in the past year, about 1,000 teachers were selected throughout the communes and brigades from among the activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, cadres, demobilized armymen and educated young people who have been tempered through productive labour.

in meeting the needs in developing the mountainous areas, the county set up in a short time four secondary schools specializing in industry, agriculture and forestry, medicine and teachers' training.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

East China Production Brigade Runs Own Cooperative Medical Service Economically

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1970)

the current issue of the journal "red flag" contains an article entitled "running a medical service by self-reliance and with diligence and frugality", which was contributed by the revolutionary committee of the chinchiao production brigade of yicheng county in kiangsu province, east china. a summary follows:

our chinchiao production brigade has run its medical service by self-reliance and with diligence and frugality, in line with our great leader chairman mao's brilliant strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." and our co-operative medical service gets better all the time.

we have trained our own "barefoot doctors" and created a network of medical centres. the brigade has its own "barefoot doctors" and every production team has one or two part-time health workers.

the brigade co-operative medical service was begun in november 1968. the next year we grew and gathered in more than five tons of medicinal herbs which brought in an income of some 1,700 yuan. this added to the funds provided by the members to cover their medical expenses. by the end of the year, the amount spent for medical service accounted for only 76 per cent of the funds.

our efforts to carry out the policy of "put prevention first" resulted in a 40 per cent drop in the incidence of disease in 1969, compared with 1968, the year before the introduction of the co-operative medical service. we chiefly use medicinal herbs to treat ailments. in 1969 the "barefoot doctors" and health workers treated 2,989 cases, 72 per cent of whom being treated with local herbs and by the new acupuncture method.

the brigade has set up a shop which processes 516 different medicinal herbs. now, generally speaking, it can provide all the herbs which the doctors prescribe. all 12 production teams under the brigade now have laboratories for processing the herbs.

every one of these laboratories has nearly 90 commonly-used herbs. every one of the 248 families in the brigade keeps a dozen medicinal herbs at home. all these achievements were scored under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant concept of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". this is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work.

the experience we have gained has helped us understand that if we are to run our co-operative medical service well it is necessary to foster the concept of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle", we started various kinds of mao tse-tung thought study classes, carried out chairman mao's instructions on medical and health work and deepened revolutionary mass criticism. the "barefoot doctors" and health workers said: "the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by liu shao-chi served a few city overlords and worked for the restoration of capitalism. chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work serves the great majority of people and works for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. now that we have set up a co-operative medical service and are adhering to chairman mao's line in medical and health work we should serve the people all our lives." all our efforts resulted in everyone's political consciousness being raised.

the peasants have taken chairman mao's line in medical and health work to their hearts and they are full of revolutionary enthusiasm for running the medical service by self-reliance and with diligence and frugality. when funds and medicine were needed for the service, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "it is only by taking the road of self-reliance pointed out by chairman mao that we can surmount all manner of difficulties."

guided by chairman mao's teachings we criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's line in medical and health work which downgraded traditional herbal medicine and boosted western medicine. we urged old peasants to give up the secrets of their prescriptions which had been handed down from generation to generation. village practitioners were asked to pass on their effective remedies. an exhibition on folk prescriptions and local herbs was held and classes to teach about them were opened. a herb garden for transplanting wild plants was started. people were sent to the commune-run hospital to learn how to process herbs. we gradually overcame one difficulty after another.

we planted rare medicinal herbs collectively on three-fifths of a hectare and also organized a team of peasants to gather herbs in the neighbourhood. as soon as the masses were organized, a large supply of herbs came in all the time. last year in the circium season (a perennial herb used to stop bleeding) the people launched a mass drive to collect and plant it and 500 kilogrammes were gathered in three days. some 20 old peasants in the brigade offered over one hundred folk prescriptions, many of which have proved to be very effective.

the brigade used part of the herbs grown and gathered for medical treatment for its members. in addition, it exchanged more than 3,000 kilogrammes with the county pharmaceutical company for medicines and drugs the brigade was short of. the

poor and lower-middle peasants were elated and said: "medicinal herbs are a treasure. they cost little money but are very effective. if we make efforts to look for them, we'll find the herbs plentiful in the countryside. we run our medical service by our own efforts so as to be prepared against war and natural disasters and do everything for the people."

we are firmly taking the road of self-reliance and chose a number of outstanding young people from the families of poor and lower-middle peasants to be trained as "barefoot doctors" and health workers. they have matured under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. they work hard to learn and are already able to recognize more than 100 herbs. they have also learned how to dress wounds, give first-aid treatment, do nursing, give inoculations and advise on safety precautions at work. they are learning the new method of acupuncture treatment and already know some 80 acupuncture points. all in all, they have become the backbone of the medical service which the brigade is endeavouring to run by self-reliance, and with diligence and frugality. they work neither for fame nor fortune but are given work points for their farm work and medical service according to the standards set for other commune members.

on their rounds, the "barefoot doctors" treat people working in the fields and in their own homes. they say: "we are sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants. we are loyal to chairman mao and are determined to serve the people whole-heartedly. we must make every poor and lower-middle peasant conscious of chairman mao's kind concern".

when one poor peasant had pneumonia a "barefoot doctor" visited him three times a day and boiled water for him. the patient was unable to prepare the medicine himself so the brigade health centre made it up and sent it to him.

several big hospitals had diagnosed a peasant woman as suffering from an incurable terminal cancer of the cervix. with deep proletarian feelings, the brigade "barefoot doctors" did all they could to find folk prescriptions and local herbs to treat her and her condition has improved. thoroughgoing treatment has been given to 45 people who had long-standing chronic illnesses or injuries which had not been properly treated. thirtyeight of them have been cured.

so that he might become proficient in the new method of acupuncture treatment, one health worker in the chaochuang production team experimented on himself. he said: "i am determined to learn from the liberation army. like the p.l.a. men who opened up the forbidden zone in treating deaf-mutes, i would rather make a hundred mistakes on my own body than do injury to one patient." he went in his spare time to visit a poor peasant suffering from arthritis to give him acupuncture treatment at home. sometimes, when giving acupuncture treatment he demonstrates on himself and encourages his patients with chairman mao's teaching on fearing neither hardship nor death.

in reviewing our experience of the past year or more we can see the great future for medical services run by self-reliance and with diligence and frugality. we are determined to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and to continue to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle so that we may always advance along chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work.

LIVESTOCK

Sinkiang Wins Victory in Livestock Breeding

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 20, 1970)

with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, the nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region have resolutely carried out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and carefully tended their herds and won a new victory in livestock breeding.

the health of the animals throughout the region is better this year than any previous year. the end of the winter lambing season saw the highest survival rate in the past three years, reaching as high as more than 90 per cent. the herdsmen are now busily engaged in spring lambing.

since last winter and during this spring, the herdsmen have, in the light of class struggle at home and abroad, set off a new upsurge in the mass movement in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle", they criticized "the dying out of class struggle", "san tzu yi pao" (see footnote) and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. helped by this in raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, they grasped revolution and promoted production. a mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade has been developing vigorously and a great number of new people and new deeds of whole-heartedly serving the revolution and the collective have emerged.

in their work of lambing, tending the young animals and helping their herds safely pass the winter, the herdsmen of all nationalities have displayed the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. despite severe cold, they looked after their herds day and night. when there were snow-storms, many herd-tenders ran mao tsetung thought study class in their homes, mobilizing their families to battle the elements. many herdsmen used their quilts to protect the animals from the cold, while many others fed the sick and weak ones from their own grain reserves. they said with pride: "in working for the revolution, there's nothing to be afraid of. we can surmount all difficulties."

in the struggle to help the animals get through the winter, the leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels went to the front line of production in accordance with chairman mao's great teaching: "serve the people whole-heartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses". they took the lead in the living study and application of chairman mao's works. going out in snow-storms and bitter cold, they crossed mountains to visit every herdsman's family. they familiarized themselves with the situation, grasped typical examples and promoted advanced experience. these leading members of the revolutionary committees also took part in collective productive labour, took the lead in implementing the policies of chairman mao and of the party central committee. they led the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production and won one victory after another.

(footnote) "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the households.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodia Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Statement to Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a statement to the press here today. full text follows:

statement by samdech norodom sihanouk,
head of state of cambodia,
to the press

i would like to ask the press to pay attention to the following:

1. my deposition announced by the national assembly and the council of the kingdom of cambodia is absolutely illegal for the following reasons:

a. i was appointed head of state (unanimously) by the parliament in 1960 in accordance with the stipulations of the constitution of the kingdom. as a rule, i took my oath before the same parliament in accordance with the constitutional stipulations. it is therefore absolutely false to claim, as certain members of the current national assembly did, that i was placed in the supreme position of the state by simple popular acclamation.

-- on the contrary, in our constitution, even in its latest amendments made prior to the anti-constitutional coup d'etat staged by the extreme-right in phnom penh in this very month of march 1970, there is no such stipulation as permitting the parliament or the government to depose the head of state who is implicitly appointed for life.

consequently, i can only be removed from the supreme position by the whole nation, that is to say, by a national referendum whose validity cannot be contested.

however, at present and until the return of the state to constitutional order, it would be of no value to have a referendum organized by a traitorous and perjurious government named by me on the vote of a parliament just as traitorous and perjurious, a parliament whose members were elected on the ticket of the sangkum whose president i am, and under the banner of unswerving loyalty to norodom sihanouk many times unfolded before the people.

-- i solemnly declare that i am ready to hear the verdict of the whole nation on the condition that confrontation with my enemies of the extreme-right and the referendum which is to follow this preliminary confrontation are guaranteed as regards security of persons in dispute and as regards the validity of votes by the presence of an armed contingent, which is accepted by both rival parties, sent to our country for this sole purpose by india, canada

and poland in the framework of the international control commission. (the intervention of the i.c.c. and the troops of the three above mentioned countries would conform to the spirit of the 1954 geneva agreements -- a precedent of this kind occurred in 1955 when the i.c.c. supervised the validity of our legislative general elections and ensured the security of political parties, that of "pracheachon" (communist) in particular.)

b. in order to have me "deposed", the parliament resorted to monstrous slanders concerning my policy and my private life. its list of charges against me, while unjust, is nevertheless not anti-constitutional, because freedom of criticism, even when it is directed at the head of state, has always been admitted and respected in our country within the framework of our democracy.

but what is anti-constitutional and illegal is its vote of non-confidence concerning me because, in the first place, as i have precisely stated above, not a single stipulation in our constitution has any provision for the deposition of the monarch or the head of state by the government or the parliament or even the council of the crown, which is entrusted with the election of the sovereign (the monarch in person and the head of state being explicitly declared by the constitution as "sacred and inviolable"; according to the same constitution, however, these questions in dispute which are of national importance can always be settled through national referendum), and then, because the accusations brought against me, dealing with my so-called betrayal of the nation, the interests of the people and democracy, and which served to motivate the vote to have me "deposed", are purely slanderous and, what is very grave, were made in the absence of the accused, whereas our constitution and our laws concerning state justice guarantee the most humble of khmers (cambodians) the right to present his defence either by himself or with the aid or through the intermediary of lawyers duly chosen by him when he does not refuse to appear before a tribunal when accused.

the parliament acted as a "special tribunal", which was illegal and anti-constitutional, to judge the head of state and it did not even take the trouble to invite the accused -- in this case, it is i -- to appear before the "tribunal" to present his defence before the "verdict" was passed; all this amounts to impermissible contempt of law and legality, of which it claims to be the dedicated defender.

considering the illegal, arbitrary and anti-constitutional acts which the parliament and the government have taken in order to have me "deposed", i draw the attention of all governments having diplomatic relations with us before this unjustified "deposition" to the unfortunate consequences that might arise from a formal recognition on their part of the new regime born of a veritable coup d'etat and an abject betrayal.

this regime has evidently betrayed the constitution of its own country in letter and in spirit.

its dictatorial, anti-constitutional and anti-popular character is evident to all democratic and progressive peoples throughout the world because it has itself proclaimed that "the motherland is in danger" and seized on this fallacious pretext to suspend the application of the constitution and

consequently the exercising of democracy, to which it was not ashamed of proclaiming its "passionate attachment".

the pretext is fallacious because even during my recent and long stay (for health reasons) at grasse (france), the country was still in a state of peace and undeniable political stability.

it is the march 1970 coup d'etat group itself which deliberately undermined peace and political stability in the country, by organizing with its hatchetmen numerous demonstrations said to be spontaneous in our cities and provinces (the co-ordination of these demonstrations and the fabrication and simultaneous appearance in various parts of the kingdom of leaflets, posters and banners expressing the same ideas, slogans and charges (even in english, a language which is unknown to the mass of my khmer speaking and french speaking compatriots) destroy the thesis of "spontaneity" and "popular origin" of the demonstrations and agitation), and by inciting my compatriots to attack vietnamese civilians and even their places of worship by racist, ultra-nationalist and, to be precise, fascist demagogy and subversion.

thus, under these false pretexts:

-- that the head of state betrayed the country and the people (we shall see later what it is in reality);

-- that the vietnamese resisting american imperialism infiltrated into our country (this infiltration, which i myself have denounced to the world many times, is not a new question); besides, the contacts our frontier zone authorities had made with the vietnamese concerned and the operations launched under the direction of prince sirik matak himself in certain provinces (such as rattanakiri) against the groups of armed vietnamese had on the eve of these anti-vietnamese demonstrations considerably reduced the number of the n.f.l. elements stationed on our territory.

-- and that the country is in a ferment (this ferment which has so little in common with my tolerant and clear-sighted buddhist people has been cynically and deliberately created entirely to meet the needs of their personal ambitions and greed and those of the central intelligence agency of the u.s.a.).

the lon nol government and the cheng heng parliament have, with impunity, punished the innocent cambodian people by taking away from them all the constitutional rights and establishing a dictatorship of unlimited duration, (hence, the motherland being declared "in danger" and consequently the constitution being suspended by the treacherous parliament, the said parliament, whose mandate legally ends in a few weeks' time, can grant itself a prolongation of its mandate which, according to the constitution, can be renewed every six months.) for this purpose, it can count on the lon nol government to declare every six months that the motherland "is still in danger" and it must consequently remain under the rule of extraordinary laws in a state of emergency.

i wish to stress the fact that without this "proclamation of the motherland in danger" by the coup d'etat group, the parliament and the government must respectively dissolve itself and resign in a few weeks in accordance with the stipulations of the constitution, so as to make possible the holding of new legislative elections; the new parliament which will sit at phnom penh for four years will invest a new

government, whose prime minister will be designated by the head of state.

the world and all the sovereign states friendly to cambodia must therefore see the despicable scheme of our extreme-right wing, which is to avoid at all costs the ending of its governmental and parliamentary mandate in accordance with the constitution, and to "justify" its maintenance (illegal and unconstitutional) of power by fabricating a "grave crisis" (to use their own phrase) for which it puts the blame on me (while i have been away from the country for three months, and it is cheng heng who has been acting as head of state during these three months) and on ... the vietnamese.

to recognize such a regime would signify that one is against cambodian legality and constitution as well as against the khmer people.

Part 2 and Part 3

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued the second and third parts of his statement to the press here today. full text follows:

statement by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia (continued)

2. i think it is useful to recall the principal charges made by the parliament to justify my "deposition" (which is, i repeat, illegal and anti-constitutional) and, to this, i reply as follows:

a. -- that i had authorized the opening of the casino of phnom penh in order to fill my purse.

my reply: all the returns (around 700 million riels a year) have been entirely and directly handed over by responsible members of the state casino to the national treasury managed by the ministry of finance. the government and the said ministry have, on their part, appointed control commissioners to tightly control all sections of the casino, the entry of the gamblers, the payments and the commercial and financial management of the establishment.

indeed, the various bankers of the gambling halls of the casino voluntarily, without any pressure, offered part of their proper legal profits each month and that came to 2,100,000 riels to the national mutual-aid society (a social organization legally recognized as a public welfare service) of which i am president. but i had never kept their cheques in my hands for a minute. i always signed the cheques addressed to the society's treasurer the minute they were presented to me.

as to the beneficiaries of this montnly amount of 2,100,000 riels, one needs only to refer to the account books and the receipts signed by the beneficiaries, which are kept to this day by mr. has puch, the treasurer, to know who they are and check up the sums they have received.

those beneficiaries (they receive from the society relief and old-age pensions) are war invalids, the widows and children of those who died in active service or fell on the battlefield, the invalids, the aged without family support, the poor pupils and students, those families victimized by u.s. acts of piracy, bombardment and strafing or by aggression and destruction wrought by armed elements of foreign countries or local rebels and the victims of natural calamities.

it has to be pointed out that these sums allocated for the purpose of aid and philanthropy are not enough to meet all the demands for help. i had to add to them the income from the showing of films sponsored by myself.

b. -- that while offering only 10,000 riels to the family of every soldier who died in the service of the motherland, i had offered 100,000 riels (sic) to every pretty girl who smiled to me and pleased me (sic).

my reply: the government and, in particular, the ministry of national defence are carrying out legal stipulations in favour of the widows or families of deceased officers, junior officers or soldiers.

such stipulations (which provide for relief equivalent to the pay of a given number of months according to the cases of the deceased, and allowances, etc...) exist both in our country and in any other state worthy of the name.

the national mutual-aid society, just like the red-cross, does nothing more than supplying charitable and supplementary relief. the 10,000 riels for every deceased person are not, as certain members of parliament have alleged, the "price paid for a dead patriot", but a simple gesture of solidarity.

but what my enemies have forgotten to mention is that very few of our military men are not married or do not have children. in 90 per cent of the cases, the dead leave behind widows and many orphans. the national mutual-aid society, in such cases, grants an allowance of 300 riels a month to every orphan until he reaches manhood according to law (20 years of age).

it must also be mentioned that the same relief and allowances (at the same rates) are granted to families of the provincial guards, functionaries, members of local authorities and civilians helping with national or regional defence, who died in active or voluntary service. all such relief put together constitutes a very heavy burden for the society each month, affecting its entire budget, so that it is not in a position to do better for all persons meriting relief.

-- as for the so-called and ridiculous "grant" of 100,000 riels to every pretty girl who pleased me with a beautiful smile, there has never been such a thing.

-- it is true that i offered, from the "political" funds at the disposal of the head of state, a big sum to each of our sportsmen and sportswomen who enabled the national flag of our motherland to be hoisted on the victor's mast on the occasion of a grand international competition.

-- it is also true that the reward reached 100,000 riels for a champion (male or female) in the last ganefo (games of the new emerging forces) of asia participated in by more than 20 sovereign countries.

the whole nation, proud that our country took 13 gold medals in a field of competing nations many times more populous and larger than cambodia, approved my decision to encourage sports for youth rather than using these funds for, say, espionage.

but, in all sincerity, i have always smiled back at a beautiful smile and never returned it with money exclamation

c. that i had extorted or received "bribes" for appointment of high posts and i had drawn money from public funds to enrich myself.

my reply: in my case it is easy to verify what is my "wealth".

i have no personal bank account whatsoever abroad. (this can be verified in france, switzerland or anywhere else); i have no automobile of my own and no property except for a tiny villa in mougins (france) for storing my baggage during my hospitalization in grasse, a villa which does not even belong to me personally but is "crown" property of cambodia, that is to say, state property.

if the people should some day discover any real estate or bank account belonging to me, i authorize them to confiscate them in the interest of the nation.

i have no bank account whatsoever at home. the government, which has become my enemy, should know this.

as for my personal savings, they are all in the hands of mr. has puch who can show to the public my income and expenditure in my account book. these savings do not amount to more than one million riels (or 100,000 french francs or 20,000 to 25,000 u.s. dollars). this is a oddly small "revenue" for an "embezzler".

-- these sole sources of income, all the details of which having been made known to my compatriots many times, are:

-- "privy purse" allocated by the crown budget:

81,000 riels (ten riels to a french franc and about 55 riels to an american dollar).

-- rent from a house i inherited from my father and another house given me by my mother: 30,000 riels and 40,000 riels respectively or 70,000 riels a month.

-- rent from a commercial "apartment house", a legacy from my paternal grand-parents:

80,000 riels a month.

i have at my disposal a monthly total income of: 81,000 riels plus 70,000 riels plus 80,000 riels for a sum of 231,000 riels or 23,100 french francs a month. this certainly does not make me a "croesus" but permits me to live in comfort with my family without having to resort to embezzlement and losing my honour and the affection of my people which i treasure very much.

as to the so-called "theft" i had committed to the detriment of the public funds, all the income and expenditure down to the centimes are entered in time in the account books by the treasurers concerned (h.e. san yun, the general secretary of

the sangkum, for the funds of the sangkum; mr. touch kim, governor of the national bank, for the national construction funds; h.e. samdech nhiek tioulong, for "the funds offered by the national bank"). a part of the outlay covered by these funds is for state construction projects or those in the interest of the public or the people; another part for cash and material aid to farmers, monasteries, provinces, municipalities and townships; another part for the purchase of equipment and vehicles, etc... for the state guest houses, and state or diplomatic receptions, and for the receptions themselves; and still another part for social undertakings.

the movable effects and the real estate bought with the funds have all been registered as state property and are at the disposal of the state.

-- two-thirds of my real estate have been given up, the rest having been given to my children.

-- at present, while living abroad, i do not possess any property. the government knows this very well since, of its own accord, it provided me with funds so that i might get medical care and stay in france.

-- today, i live on the generosity of the soviet and chinese governments which accomodate me, my wife and my suite during our stay in moscow or peking.

this is what they call the "corruption and super wealth of sihanouk". and this is a pungent irony, for those who talk so arrogantly and conceitedly about my "corruption", especially the leaders of phnom penh, each possessing millions of riels exclamation

-- as to the so-called "bribes" i had received from those who wished to be appointed ambassadors, one may ask such persons as prince sirik matak and mr. sim var, who are my enemies today, whether they "paid" me anything to have them appointed to posts of ambassadors according to their demands and caprices: in tokyo, peking, paris, manila, etc..., while one of them was an administrative functionary (domestic) and the other ... a forest cultivator exclamation

these two persons are capricious and greedy for material gains to the extreme. but their supporters who slung mud at me, said not a word about the impermissible demands made not by me, but by another head of state among their "leaders".

sirik matak said to sihanouk: "please appoint me ambassador. i'm bored at home. and moreover, my salary is not enough to make my family live a decent life. i hope you'll appoint me ambassador to a foreign country."

i appointed him ambassador to peking. but, hardly had a year passed than he demanded again: "assign me to a capital in the free world."

i assigned him to tokyo, and then to manila.

sim var said to sihanouk: "i am one of those rare voreakchons (people) who don't know embezzlement. therefore, i am very

poor. please appoint me ambassador somewhere, because ambassadors draw high salaries and in hard currency, too exclamation"

i appointed him ambassador to tokyo. a few years passed and sim var again demanded: "i have to get an eye operation. i do not have much confidence in japanese medicine and surgery. assign me to paris."

i appointed him permanent representative of cambodia to the unesco (paris) with ambassadorial rank and privileges.

i hope that messrs. sirik matak and sim var will be honest enough to say whether they gave me the least "bribe" in order to have their caprices and desire ... for hard currency satisfied as i did (out of pure friendship and also with the conviction that they were capable enough to render their service to the country).

made in peking, march 21, 1970
signed: norodom sihanouk

statement by samdech norodom sihanouk,
head of state of cambodia
(part three)

3. following my statement yesterday, i want to state explicitly as follows:

-- i absolutely have no intention of seeking to resume the power which in fact i have lost or of retaining the now absurd title of head of state of cambodia.

-- i affirm to the whole world and vow to my people that after the inevitable downfall in the near future of the reactionary clique of the extreme-right, lackeys of the american imperialists, i will tender without delay my resignation to the khmer people, who, when finally liberated from the oppression by the bourgeoisie and the treacherous princes and by their american masters, will then have the possibility and the complete freedom to endow our beloved cambodia with a regime truly rooted in the people, that is to say, the mass of peasants, workers, other working people and young intellectuals.

-- i have read in an ap dispatch (dated march 19) this passage: "a western diplomat in singapore, asked to comment on the deposition of sihanouk, likened the situation to the fall of former french president de gaulle.

"he had done a lot for this country and people and will always be remembered for that, the diplomat said. but these are things of the past".

yes, from now on i belong to the past and i know this. in 1955, i vowed that i would never mount the throne again. i have always respected my oath, even when i was most popular in a nation ardently wanting me to be crowned again.

-- today, in view of the lightning spiritual and ideological evolution of mankind and the younger generations of all countries, i am perfectly aware that i myself and my old colleagues beginning with those who are in the phnom penh government and parliament, will have no place or any usefulness in tomorrow's society.

-- it is therefore necessary, for the sake of new and rapid progress of our country in all fields, consolidation of its independence and territorial integrity within its present frontiers, for complete social justice and untarnished national dignity, to completely make room for those who naturally deserve the honour of taking upon themselves alone the destiny of the motherland in the community of progressive nations.

-- our people and youth may be assured that i will do my utmost to help establish in our country this new power, pure and free from the past, from which i myself will be entirely excluded.

-- my retaining of the present legal position as head of the khmer state is therefore not a question of personal interest or ambition.

i once again solemnly vow to the nation that i will give up the supreme position once the power of our people and youth can be solidly and decisively established in phnom penh.

-- but considering the coup d'etat cynically staged by the extreme-rightists who ruthlessly exploit the country and the nation, oppress the people and lead the nation to war and the abandonment of its independence in the interests of the american imperialists, my duty is to participate in the sacred struggle our people will wage from inside and outside the country to obliterate this coup d'etat, restore legality and democracy.

-- this duty which i will fulfil without fail till victory or my death is a sacred duty for all khmers worthy of the name.

signed: n. sihanouk
made in peking, march 21, 1970.

Houses of Chinese and Vietnamese Residents in Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia, Mobbed on March 18

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1970)

after the violent raids on the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in the kingdom of cambodia and on the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in the kingdom of cambodia which took place on march 11, the greater part of the houses of the chinese and vietnamese residents in svay rieng province of cambodia was mobbed by hooligans on march 18.

the cambodian news agency reported yesterday that from 07:30 to 09:00 hours on march 18, more than 1,000 people destroyed the greater part of the houses of the chinese and vietnamese residents in kompong rau district of svay rieng province.

on the same day, from 07:30 to 09:00 hours many houses of the chinese and vietnamese residents in mesar thngak district of the province were also mobbed by more than 1,000 hooligans.

a u.p.i. report said yesterday that these hooligans on march 18 "went on rampage in svay rieng province, ... sacking homes of the vietnamese and chinese residents."

indications show that these outrages on the houses of the chinese and vietnamese residents are by no means accidental. they are systematic and organized premeditated actions. the chinese people are paying close attention to developments of this grave situation.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Modern Chinese Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Ends Successfully in Tampere

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

the modern chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibition jointly held by the chinese embassy in finland and the finland-china society came to a successful close yesterday in tampere, the second largest city in finland, according to a helsinki report. this exhibition was warmly welcomed and praised by the finnish people.

during the 11 days when it was open to the public, the exhibition received 4,500 visitors among whom were workers, peasants, literary and art workers, people from industrial and commercial circles, municipal officials and some foreign tourists. some people aged over 90 years also visited it. after witnessing the exhibition a retired old worker urged a group of veteran workers to visit it on the following day. he explained to them the exhibits and told them his personal impressions and feelings. an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and finnish peoples prevailed in the exhibition hall.

many visitors wrote in the visitors' book their impressions about the exhibition with warm and enthusiastic words. they highly praised the chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibits. they enthusiastically praised the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao and mao tsetung thought and warmly acclaimed the brilliant victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. a veteran worker who had constantly studied chairman mao's works made a special trip from over 30 kilometres away to the exhibition. entering the exhibition hall he went in high spirits straight to the coloured porcelain portrait of chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin at the first plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china and looked at it again and again. he said in excitement to the chinese personnel serving at the exhibition, "chairman mao is the greatest marxist-leninist of our era. he is not only the great leader of the chinese people but also the great leader and teacher of all the oppressed people of the whole world. chairman mao is in excellent health. this is the greatest happinese of the chinese people and is also our happiness." speaking of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, this veteran worker said, "it is clearly stipulated in the constitution of the communist party of china that vice-chairman lin piao is chairman mao's successor. it is a decision of far-reaching historic significance. it is a great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. it is a question of fundamental importance for a hundred, a thousand years and is the reliable guarantee that china will preserve its red colour." he whole-heartedly wished chairman mao a long, long life and wished the chinese people greater victory on the road of the socialist revolution exclamation

upon seeing the porcelain portrait of the yangtze bridge at nanking, a progressive student who studied architecture excitedly said to the chinese personnel: "this giant construction is rare in the world history of bridge building. the successful completion of the yangtze bridge at nanking is the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution of china, a brilliant fruit of chairman mao tsetung's policy of 'self-reliance'. this achievement is a heavy blow to imperialism and modern revisionism. we, on the contrary, are very pleased with it."

after visiting the exhibition, a member of the finland-china society said that these porcelain and ceramics exhibits were a reflection of the brilliant fruits of china's great proletarian cultural revolution in the fields of literature and art. this exhibition was a true embodiment of chairman mao's policy on literature and art, which is "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

a reader of "news from china", the news bulletin published by the chinese embassy in finland, was deeply moved by the coloured portrait of ouyang hai, the great fighter who sacrificed his life for the sake of a train. he said, "what a dear and respected people's army exclamation he is really a hero. under the leadership and nurture of chairman mao the chinese people's liberation army are the worker and peasant soldiers who are boundlessly loyal to the people. their indomitable revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice is invincible before any enemy." a soviet tourist in finland saw the exhibition and said enthusiastically to the chinese personnel, "these exhibits which have been created in the course of the proletarian cultural revolution are excellent. the yangtze bridge at nanking is an enormous achievement. the 'rent collection courtyard' truly reflects the misery of the working people in the old china. today the chinese working people are happy."

a progressive student wrote in the visitors' book, "i have never seen an excellent exhibition like this. this exhibition shines with mao tsetung thought. it helps us to have a better understanding and study of mao tsetung thought. i wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation long live the chinese people exclamation"

another finnish friend wrote, "this is a brilliant exhibition. these exhibits are a reflection of the achievements of china's socialist construction, a reflection of the great historical significance of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and its enormous achievements. this is a great victory of chairman mao's principle of 'relying on our own efforts' and a great victory of mao tsetung thought exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation long live china's great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation"

MALAYSIA

Malayan Revolutionary Radio Denounces Intensified Collusion between Suharto and Rahman-Razak Cliques

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1970)

the intensified counter-revolutionary collusion between the lackeys of u.s. imperialism, the suharto fascist clique and the rahman-razak puppet clique, and their devoted service to the u.s. imperialist criminal plots were exposed and denounced by the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary yesterday.

fascist chieftain suharto, u.s. imperialists' faithful lackey whose hands are crimson with the blood of the indonesian people, barged into malaya on march 16 to conduct sinister activities, the commentary said.

it went on: the collusion between the suharto clique and the rahman-razak clique has become tighter. militarily they have stepped up their suppression of the revolutionary armed struggle of the north kalimantan people. an indonesian military chief swaggered that, "indonesia will not withdraw its force of more than 6,000 troops from the border area of sarawak before an improvement in the situation in the indonesia-north kalimantan border area". the first mission of suharto's present visit to malaya is to contrive a new scheme with the rahman-razak clique for mounting an attack on the north kalimantan people. the so-called "friendship treaty" they signed was reported to include "the questions of joint efforts to deal with communist subversive activities and of extradition of political prisoners".

the commentary pointed out that the suharto clique expressed its willingness to send troops to help the rahman-razak clique to suppress and massacre the malayan people. at the same time, it made sinister schemes for the rahman-razak clique and dispatched large numbers of spies to malaya to stir up malay chauvinism and national hatred in the political, economic, cultural, educational and other fields. at present, 116 indonesian spies are active in malaya under the guise of teachers. besides, the suharto clique stepped up penetration in the name of helping the rahman-razak clique to train military and other personnel. this time, suharto wanted to strike a new bargain with the rahman-razak clique on "questions of interest to both parties". needless to say the rahman-razak clique has longed for this, because it is in a worse plight than before.

the commentary pointed out that both the suharto fascist clique and the rahman-razak clique are lackeys of u.s. imperialism and active members of the "association of southeast asian nations". before suharto's departure for malaya, the kuala lumpur puppet regime's "ambassador" to indonesia disclosed that one of suharto's missions to kuala lumpur is to "strengthen unanimity in the foreign policy of the two countries". he indicated that though the kuala lumpur puppet regime is a member of the british commonwealth, "but this relationship is nearing an end", therefore, it is necessary to take "concerted action" with the indonesian fascist clique in "foreign policy". this means that in order to consolidate its fascist rule, the rahman-razak clique will learn from the suharto fascist clique not only in carrying out a domestic policy of national oppression and massacre, but also in serving the u.s. imperialist schemes against the southeast asian people.

the commentary said: "chairman mao has wisely pointed out: 'all reactionaries are paper tigers. in appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful.' the rahman-razak clique is a paper tiger, the suharto clique is also a paper tiger. they remain to be paper tigers when one is added to the other because they are both divorced from the people. the malayan people of various nationalities who are steeled in protracted armed struggle will not be intimidated. we will unite with the people of indonesia, north kalimantan and other countries in southeast asia, fight side by side with them and completely smash all the criminal schemes of imperialism and its lackeys."

Heroine of Malayan National Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1970)

following is a feature story recently broadcast by the "voice of malayan revolution" radio on the heroic deeds of a fine daughter of the malayan people ah chin, heroine of the malayan national liberation army.

ah chin was encircled in an encounter with the enemy. the enemy closed in on her and went wild with glee, thinking that she would soon fall into their hands. but to their surprise, the heroine detonated a hand-grenade in her hand. the pack of marauders instantly became a mess of flesh and blood. heroine ah chin killed the enemy at the cost of her life. her name is now known to all the malayan revolutionary people. they said proudly: ah chin was a fine daughter of the labouring people and her heroic image will live in our hearts forever.

ah chin, an outstanding fighter of the malayan national liberation army, was born in a family of the labouring people. all the members of her family sweated and toiled the whole year round but were still short of food and clothing. her whole family joined the revolutionary ranks at the time when the malayan people resisted the japanese aggressors. her father, mother and elder brother took an active part in the struggle for national liberation. her father made a rifle, strapped it on the shoulder of her elder brother and told him to go to the front and kill the enemy bravely. afterwards, her revolutionary father was unfortunately killed by the japanese aggressor troops because of the shameless betrayal by a hidden traitor.

after the death of her father, the life of her family became much harder. being persecuted by the enemy, her mother had to flee to a remote village bringing young ah chin with her and eked out a hard life by working on a plot of rented land. although ah chin was still in her teens, boundless class and national hatred took deep root in her heart. while working in a factory to lighten her mother's burden, she bravely took up the task of messenger entrusted by the party.

the heroic malayan people defeated japanese imperialism, but after the tiger was driven out of the front door, the wolf came in from the back door. british imperialism stretched its aggressive claws into the disaster-ridden malaya. the revolutionary malayan people took up arms once again and fought unremittingly against british imperialism and its lackeys.

in the fierce national liberation war against british imperialism, ah chin went to work among the rubber plantation workers according to the needs of revolution. she got the masses of the rubber plantation workers united and organized them in giving support to the armed struggle at the front. she went deep into the rural areas to do propaganda and organizational work among the poverty-stricken peasants and was loved and respected by them. they regarded ah chin as their own daughter and skilfully protected the young revolutionary at the risk of their lives on many occasions when the enemy launched frantic attacks.

under the training and education of the malayan communist party, ah chin was steeled and grew up in the flames of struggle after having gone through the tests of many fierce battles, long marches, hunger and illness. mao tsetung thought had made her brave and dauntless. for years, carrying a mosquito net with her, she went everywhere crossing mountains and rivers, doing mass work at daytime and sleeping under rubber trees at night. she had a pistol and a hand-grenade which she treasured highly. once she was wounded in a surprise attack by the enemy. at this crucial moment, ah chin, despite the pain of her wound, opened fire with her pistol, fought the enemy dauntlessly and successfully broke through the enemy encirclement.

once she was sent by the party to a border area to do mass work among the peasants. quite unexpectedly she met an enemy patrol on the way. she fought bravely alone with a horde of enemy and was seriously wounded. the arrogant enemy closed in on her from all sides. filled with burning hatred she fired at the enemy with her pistol and killed many of them. when she ran out of bullets, the enemy surrounded her and tried to capture her. at this moment, ah chin, the fine daughter of the malayan people, detonated her hand-grenade. after a thunderous explosion, the enemy became a mess of flesh and blood.

ah chin died a glorious death. but her heroic deeds will forever inspire the revolutionary malayan people in their struggle. they are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of armed struggle and march courageously ahead along the path crimson with the blood of their martyrs exclamation

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Jen-min Jih-pao Denounces New Criminal Scheme of US-Israeli Aggressors

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentary entitled "new criminal scheme of u.s.-israeli aggressors", which reads as follows:

of late, u.s. imperialism and its lackey, israel, have been hatching a new criminal scheme to drive out 300,000 palestinian people living in the gaza strip to the west bank of the jordan river. this new crime of aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism has aroused strong opposition and indignant condemnation from the palestinian and other arab peoples. the chinese people sternly condemn this venomous

criminal scheme of the u.s.-israeli aggressors, and resolutely support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors.

the israeli zionists have tried in a thousand and one ways to perpetuate their occupation of and annex the large tracts of arab land they had seized. supported by u.s. imperialism, they know no bounds in their ambitions for aggression and expansion. after their occupation of palestine over 20 years ago, they savagely drove more than one million arab people out of their homeland, making them destitute and homeless. now they are scheming to expel 300,000 palestinian people from the gaza strip in a vain attempt to occupy permanently this arab land and liquidate the just struggle of the palestinian people to liberate and return to their homeland. this will never be tolerated by the arab people.

of late, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon, rogers and company professed glibly that the u.s. position was "fair and balanced" concerning the middle east question, and that the united states was in "quest for peace" and ready to "help" the arab people "marshal their resources". but for all their "fine words", they stop at no crime. they are utterly devoid of shame exclamation

since the nixon administration came to power, it has continuously supplied israel with aircraft and various kinds of weapons and instigated the israeli aggressors to carry out wanton bombing of and frequent military provocations against the arab countries. such is the "fair and balanced" position of the nixon administration and such is u.s. imperialism's "quest for peace" in the middle east.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes."

the towering crimes committed by the u.s. imperialists and israeli zionists can only arouse the indignant resistance of the arab people and further hasten their own defeat. accounts will be settled with the u.s. and israeli aggressors for every crime they have committed against the arab people. the people of the arab countries are sure to be victorious in their just struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. the palestinian people will certainly realize their sacred aspiration for liberating and returning to their homeland.

THAILAND

Thailand People's Radio Denounces US-Thanom Clique's Collusion with Other US Lackeys

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

the intensified counter-revolutionary collusion between the u.s.-thailand reactionaries and other lackeys of u.s. imperialism was denounced by the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article broadcast yesterday. the article pointed out that no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism and its running dog, the traitorous thanom clique, may struggle, they cannot avoid their fate of doom.

to stamp out the raging flames of the thailand people's revolution, it said, u.s. imperialism has recently stepped up its efforts to arm, expand and train the reactionary troops and police of the thanom-praphas clique and sent a number of officers of the puppet clique to the united states for chemical and germ warfare training. besides, u.s. imperialism also instructed the thanom-praphas clique to send out its military chieftains to make counter-revolutionary collusions with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, the south viet nam puppet clique, the rahman reactionaries and other lackeys of u.s. imperialism. at the same time, other henchmen of u.s. imperialism came to thailand successively to conduct counter-revolutionary activities.

in less than a month, it went on, u.s. imperialism summoned its flunkeys to thailand for two counter-revolutionary meetings -- the "eight-nation special strategic unit commanders meeting" in lopburi province on february 25 and 26 and the "forum on rural defence and construction" in bangkok beginning on march 16. the two anti-communist and anti-popular sinister meetings were held according to the criminal scheme of the u.s. imperialist "nixon doctrine".

the article pointed out in conclusion that the intensified collusion among u.s. imperialism, the traitorous thanom-praphas clique and other accomplices and running dogs of u.s. imperialism is not an expression of their strength but the exposure of their paper-tiger nature and their last-ditch struggle in face of the raging flames of people's war. no matter how desperately they struggle, work hand in glove and oppose communism and the people frantically, they cannot avoid their fate of doom.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR President Receives Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 19, 1970)

u.a.r. president gamal abdel nasser today received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, who is visiting here.

hassan abbas zaki, u.a.r. minister of economy and foreign trade, and yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, were present on the occasion.

Protocol for Trade Agreement Signed Between China and UAR

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 19, 1970)

a protocol for the trade agreement for 1970 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the united arab republic was signed here today.

the protocol was signed by chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and hamza el eish, head of the u.a.r. government trade delegation and under-secretary of the ministry of economy and foreign trade.

US

US Postmen's Strike Spreads

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1970)

the big strike held by u.s. postal workers in new york has spread to five states by yesterday, according to reports reaching here.

after the new york postal workers and employees began their strike on march 18 for higher wages and better living conditions, the panic-stricken reactionary u.s. ruling authorities issued an injunction in an attempt to force the strikers in new york to return to work immediately. defying intimidation by the reactionary authorities, the new york postal workers persisted in their struggle yesterday.

the new york postmen's strike won the support of postal workers in other cities of new york state and in other states. the postal workers in long island and in paterson, new jersey, walked out on march 18. similar action was taken by postal workers in philadelphia of pennsylvania, akron of ohio, and stamford and hartford of connecticut at midnight march 18 and yesterday.

according to incomplete statistics, the number of postal workers taking part in the present big strike has reached 70,000.

American People Protest Against US Imperialist Policy of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1970)

the american people yesterday protested against the nixon administration's policies of aggression and war in demonstrations and rallies in washington and many other major and medium-sized cities of the country, according to reports reaching here.

in washington, more than 600 youth demonstrated in front of the selective service headquarters near the white house to protest against the u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam and laos. slogans such as "stop the shameful venture in viet nam exclamation" "hands off laos exclamation" were written on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to the building. the demonstrators placed a coffin in front of the building to manifest their protest.

in new york, 500 people including many women held a protest meeting in front of the draft board defying the reactionary police's encirclement. in philadelphia, pennsylvania, 400 youth demonstrated at the kennedy plaza, shouting slogans against the u.s. war of aggression. 80 of the demonstrators

handed in draft cards to the draft board offices, refusing to serve as cannon-fodder. in syracuse (new york state), 2,000 people took part in a protest demonstration.

similar demonstrations took place in san francisco, pittsburgh, denver, albany and richmond.

scared out of their wits, the reactionary u.s. ruling authorities closed down draft boards in various cities and at the same time called out large numbers of police to surround the demonstrating masses and make mass arrests. in new york city alone about 200 people were arrested.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Chinese Embassy in Southern Yemen Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Aden, Mar. 19, 1970)

the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown recently at several film receptions given by the chinese embassy here. it was warmly received by more than 600 southern yemeni friends and some eriterian friends now in aden.

whenever the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, thunderous applause burst out from the audience. when vice-chairman lin piao shouted in his speech "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" some southern yemeni friends also shouted: "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

after the film show, some southern yemeni soldiers expressed deep admiration for the chinese people's liberation army, the people's militia units of the capital peking, and the chinese workers and poor and lower-middle peasants whose contingents passed through tien an men square with firm steps and in perfect formation. they exclaimed with emotion, "the revolutionary spirit of the great chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao is encouraging."

a southern yemeni friend said: "we admire very much the great achievements scored by the chinese people in the past 20 years under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. we are proud of the achievements gained by the chinese people."

after attending the film show, a responsible member of the eriterian liberation front told hsinhua: the great 700 million chinese people who have genuinely mastered mao tsetung thought are not only the defender of the chinese revolution, but also the defender of world revolution.

this responsible member also said that comrade lin piao's speech reaffirms the consistent stand of the chinese people in supporting world revolution and national liberation movements. china's support to world liberation movements is not based on self-interest; it is for the common cause against imperialism and colonialism.

several eriterian friends said excitedly: we have been studying chairman mao's works every day, but we feel overjoyed that for the first time in our lives we saw today the great image of chairman mao on the screen.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 31, 1970 No. 4626

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* NATIONAL *
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BUREAUCRATIC PRACTICES

On "Keeping Up Appearances"

by

All old workers of cleaning group in Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 16, 1970)

Cadres who "keep up appearances" by spending public money lavishly and leading an extravagant and comfortable life are attacked in the following article, which warns that once they live like that they will be captives of the bourgeoisie.--SCMP Ed.

Who is particular about "keeping up appearances"?

The bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes are the most particular about "keeping up appearances."

This bad idea of the exploiting classes is still playing evil in the minds of some people. These people spend money lavishly and carry on pompously. In building productive projects, they "place undue emphasis on things big and foreign," build big factory buildings, ask for more equipment than they need, erect high portals to their offices or workshops, and furnish the assembly halls with ornaments. They say: "We can make a 'good appearance' in this way."

In everyday life, they seek pleasure and comfort, indulge in extravagant eating, wear pretty clothes, live in big houses, and take a car whenever they go out. They say: "Only in this way can we make a 'good appearance.'" They reiterate "good appearance" but do not mention hard struggle and the practice of diligence and frugality.

This kind of "good appearance" of pampered sons of the bourgeoisie is eroding some comrades of our revolutionary ranks and is adversely affecting the socialist construction and the carrying out of Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people." Our hearts ache when we see this state of affairs. We therefore think it very necessary to criticize the people who keep up this kind of "good appearance."

People who are particular about "good appearance" often say this: "Now our country is wealthy and strong. We should do our work in a way befitting our station." Is this correct?

Chairman Mao pointed out in 1965: "Our motherland is stronger than she was before, but she still is not very strong. We need at least two or three decades to rebuild her into a really strong power."

We old workers who grew up amid miseries in the old society understand deeply that the building of our motherland into a completely new socialist country with preliminary success as it is today is attributable to the several decades' hard struggle of the whole Chinese people under great leader Chairman Mao's leadership, and that to make our country more prosperous, wealthier and stronger, we still have to launch protracted hard struggles, "including the effort to practice strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality."

Therefore, when doing the cleaning, we workers of the cleaning group pick up every screw and every bit of yarn waste and we feel that we have not carried out our duty for the revolution if we fail to pick these things up. We never are particular about the "good appearance" of the bourgeoisie. We want to "save every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction," and make revolution and fight amid hardship for the rest of our lives.

Should we put on a good "look"? Different classes have different "looks." Fighting amid hardship, practicing diligence and frugality, seeking not personal fame but paying attention to efficiency of work--this is the "look" of the proletariat. We must uphold and must not change this look at any time and under any circumstances. Indulging in enjoyment, seeking vainglory, considering the appearance and not the essence of a thing, and squandering away money--this is the "look" of the bourgeoisie. We should not imitate it, but we must resolutely criticize and oppose it. If we make revolution, carry out production and live in the bourgeois way, we shall direct the socialist cause to the sidetrack of capitalism and some people will gradually degenerate.

As for those comrades who are after the bourgeois "appearance" and are particular about the bourgeois "look," we advise them to think well about these questions: What kind of life did the laboring people lead in the old society and what "look" did they put on? What kind of life are the class brothers in the world who have not yet been liberated leading today, and what "look" are they putting on? We should not forget our pain when the wound has been healed. We should not keep up the "appearance" of the bourgeoisie and forget our past sufferings of being oppressed and exploited by the exploiting classes!

When we criticize those people who are particular about "appearance," some people say: "Being particular about appearance is a minor matter in everday life. There is no need to use a 18-pound hammer to hit at a shoe nail." What they say is also incorrect.

There is a "wave" of class struggle behind the "keeping up appearance."

In the old society, only the landlords, rich people and capitalists were particular about "appearance" and the Kuomintang reactionaries also kept up "appearance." They ate their fill and did all evil things. They squandered away the money of the laboring people and lorded it over the people. This reflected the relationship between the exploiting class and the exploited class.

Today, we poor people have been emancipated, have become masters of our country and have defeated the exploiting classes. But class struggle still exists. The handful of class enemies always struggle against us ideologically, politically and economically. At present, they are intensifying ideological erosion and economic sabotage against the proletariat. They often take advantage of the bourgeois ideas of "keeping up appearance" among some of our comrades and try to fish in troubled waters, to commit corruption and theft and to carry out speculative activities, so as to undermine socialism. Or they would take this chance to disseminate the bourgeois way of living and to fan evil winds, in a vain attempt to corrupt the cadres and the masses.

Therefore, our struggle against the bourgeois "appearance" is a struggle between the two diametrically opposite ideas and styles and two diametrically opposite world outlooks of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and a struggle of the proletariat against erosion and sabotage by the bourgeoisie. This is by no means a minor matter in daily life, but is a major problem in the defense of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "This firm and correct political orientation is inseparable from a style of hard struggle. Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation."

Our revolutionary cadres, old and new, must always obey Chairman Mao, take the lead in the hard struggle and must never put on the "appearance" of the bourgeoisie. Once you are particular about "appearance," you will be reluctant to keep in contact with the masses and neither will the masses be willing to keep in touch with you. The loftier the "appearance" you put on, the farther will the masses be away from you. If you fail to handle this problem well, you will fall into the pit of revisionism.

Why did some cadres make mistakes in the past? One of the important reasons is that they put on a lofty "appearance" when they reach a higher "rank," and are reluctant to lead a hard life again. They have been hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. We should remember this lesson. It is very dangerous if some comrades take a lofty "appearance" when they take higher positions. The leading group is very important because it represents the political power. To consolidate dictatorship of the proletariat, the leading group must take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and in developing the style of hard struggle and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and in developing the style of hard struggle in work, and in no way is it allowed to take advantage of its power to keep up the "appearance" of the bourgeoisie. Otherwise, if they put on an "appearance" once they become "leaders," there will be the danger of losing the political power of the proletariat.

Therefore, the bourgeois "appearance" is an enemy of the proletariat, an enemy to the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and an enemy to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must hit it with a 18-pound hammer!

The practice of hard struggle and diligence and frugality is the natural color of our laboring people, a revolutionary major characteristic of the proletariat, and an important weapon we use to defeat all enemies and difficulties. We must never forget this revolutionary heirloom at any moment, must never discard any bit of it, but must hand it down from one generation to another.

* * *

ECONOMY

Revolutionary Committee of Changchun No. 1 Auto Works Uses Revolutionary Mass Criticism To Wipe Out All Obstacles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 16, 1970)

> An economy and production-increase movement has been launched in Changchun No. 1 Auto Works by its revolutionary committee and has produced marked results, having saved 2,495,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power and 15,563 tons of coal since December last year.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Changchun, March 15) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teachings about "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" and "practicing economy while making revolution," and helped by the PLA's support-the-Left personnel stationed in the Works, the revolutionary committee of Changchun No. 1 Auto Works proceeds from revolutionary mass criticism and mobilizes the masses to vigorously increase production and practice economy. Remarkable results have been produced in this concern. Since December last year, the whole plant has saved 2,495,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power and 15,563 tons of coal and recovered 813 tons of discarded iron and more than 60 tons of waste oil, not only increasing production but also saving money for the State.

In December last year, after learning the experience of Kirin Municipal Oils and Fats Factory, this plant immediately mobilized the masses to carry out activities of increasing production and practicing economy. At that time, some people did not understand sufficiently clearly the meaning of economy. They held that "it will be all right so long as we produce a big number of cars, and the slight waste is a minor problem."

In view of this thinking, the revolutionary committee of this Works set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types at all levels and organized the cadres and the masses to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Save every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction," and, bearing in mind the advanced deeds of Kirin Municipal Oils and Fats Factory of building itself through self-reliance and hard struggle, and taking their actual thinking into consideration, they relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise and criticized the style of the bourgeois pampered sons holding that "a small waste is nothing important when the family asset is big."

Subsequently, the broad revolutionary masses greatly heightened their political consciousness, and a wave of enthusiasm in increasing production and practicing economy was whipped up in the whole plant.

The power branch was responsible for the heavy task of supplying power for productive and livelihood use in the whole Works and for the use of some other factories and residents in the municipality. It needed more than 1,000 tons of coal for fuel every day. To save coal, the leading group of this branch mobilized the masses to adopt ten measures for strengthening of equipment management, rational economical operations of machines, lowering of temperature of smoke emitting from the boiler, and other aspects. As a result, the average consumption of coal for generating one kilowatt-hour of electric power dropped by 27 percent, saving more than 9,000 tons of coal for the State in January and February alone.

In the forging branch, helped by the "Red 9th Company, a model in studying Chairman Mao's works," the leadership and the masses worked together to closely link the procedures of work at all levels. They vigorously broke the foreign rules and regulations and transformed the irrational technological procedures. They adopted such effective measures as "blowing in oxygen to facilitate melting." Subsequently, the consumption of power by three electric furnaces dropped greatly and more than 7,000 kilowatt-hours of power were saved in the past two months. Some auxiliary units also employed all possible means to practice economy and to save coal and electric power.

During the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy, many old workers often went on their own initiative to the collective dormitories to tell the young workers the great significance of "practicing economy while making revolution" and to lead them to eliminate waste in the use of power and water.

In the course of vigorously increasing production and practicing economy, the revolutionary committee of Changchun No. 1 Auto Works mobilized the masses to carry out the activities of comparison in increase of production and practice of economy, in hard struggle, in quality of products and in consumption of power. It also put these activities into its agenda and charged some people to supervise these activities and to rate them periodically. Meanwhile, it perseveringly and humbly learned the advanced experience acquired by other factories, and paid attention to summing up the advanced experience acquired by this works, so as to use the typical cases to push the activities of production-increase and economy to develop continuously and in depth.

* * *

PUBLIC HEALTH

Commune on the Outskirts of Shanghai Scores Remarkable Results in Preventing and Curing Snail Fever

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 16, 1970)

> A suburban people's commune of Shanghai claims to have wiped out snails--carriers of schistosomes, parasites that cause schistosomiasis or snail fever--last year. However, the disease still seems to be quite prevalent, as more than 1,400 patients suffering from it are said to be still undergoing treatment.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Shanghai) Answering great leader Chairman Mao's great calls to "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and to "wipe out schistosomiasis without fail," the broad revolutionary masses in Fengwei commune, Chinshan hsien, in the outskirts of Shanghai municipality develop their revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and launch a people's war to wipe out schistosomiasis (snail fever). They have scored notable results.

Snail fever was prevalent in this commune in the past. Before the liberation, the rate of incidence of snail fever was over 90 percent in some areas. After the liberation, shown concern by great leader Chairman Mao, this commune unfolded mass movements of preventing and curing snail fever and has scored enormous results. Since the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Fengwei commune has scored still more remarkable results in its mass movement of preventing and curing snail fever. Snails can no longer be found in river courses and on land in the whole commune; nightsoil has been basically disinfected in the 218 production teams in the whole commune; all families in areas infested with the snail basically drink water from wells; the more than 1,400 patients who had contracted snail fever are undergoing treatment and some patients who had other complications are also recovering their health. The physical health of the broad masses is well protected.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." While unfolding prevention of snail fever, this commune constantly held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and perseveringly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the prevention of snail fever. Special Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have been set up and criticism meetings of varying scales called on numerous occasions at various levels ranging from the commune to the production team.

The broad revolutionary masses conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant idea contained in his poem, entitled, "Farewell to the Plague God," and his important instructions on the prevention of snail fever, and relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work and his towering crime of sabotaging the prevention of snail fever. Subsequently, they further heightened their consciouness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and realized that the prevention and cure of snail fever was a major problem in implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." They expressed their will to obey Chairman Mao's sayings and to resolutely wipe out the snail fever.

In carrying out prevention of snail fever, this commune relied on the cooperative medical service, vigorously conducted mass movement and made it a general practice to combine prevention of snail fever with production, prevention of snail fever with other branches of health work, mass movement with special groups, regular effort with shock tactics.

Before the advent of the busy harvesting season in summer last year, this commune concentrated forces to fight a battle of annihilation and dispatched more than 15,000 people to fight arduously for two days, accomplishing the task of eliminating snails by burying them deep in an area of over 200,000 square meters.

To strengthen management of nightsoil, more than 10,000 people in this commune were mobilized to work vigorously for 40 days, building more than 160 harmless septic tanks. When building the harmless septic tanks, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," did more work at a lower cost and overcame the difficulty of lacking materials and being inexperienced. When lacking bricks, they used pebbles instead. When lacking steel rods, they used bamboo as a substitute. When timber and bricks and tiles were lacking for building a latrine, they wove mattresses with bamboo, reeds and sorghum stalks, daubed them with soil and used them as walls, and made the roof with rice stalks. This not only saved money, but also economized materials. To improve the conditions of water supply, the masses were mobilized to drill wells by native method, kept them for their own use and managed them on their own. More than 1,600 wells were drilled in the whole commune. Each well was drilled at the cost of two man-days of work and three to four yuan.

Cooperative medical service gives a great impetus to the unfolding of the prevention and cure of snail fever. After cooperative medical service was introduced in this commune last year, the poor and lower-middle peasants have grasped the power of medical and health work in the countryside. Now this commune has formed a medical and health work team of close to 800 members including "barefooted doctors," health workers and snail exterminators and nightsoil caretakers of the production teams, and revolutionary medical workers. A network of mass health work and disease prevention has begun to take shape.

With the "barefooted doctors" as the mainstay and the poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone, this medical and health work team is fighting vigorously on the first line of prevention and cure of snail fever and has scored distinguished results. The medical and health workers set up medical posts by taking a brigade as the unit. The number of patients treated by them in only 24 days in last year exceeds the number of patients treated in the past two years. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised them, calling them reliable good doctors.

* * *

RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Technicians at Shanghai D. C. Electric Motor Plant Re-Educated by Workers Play Positive Role in Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 21, 1970)

the shanghai d.c. electric motor plant has sent all its technicians in turn to work in the workshops and to be re-educated by the workers.

this is in line with chairman mao's teaching "giving attention to re-educating the large numbers of college and secondary school graduates who started work quite some time ago as well as those who have just begun to work, so that they will integrate with the workers and peasants."

over the past year and more, the 50 or so technicians have changed greatly in their outlook. they have been playing a positive role in struggle-criticism-transformation and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

by taking part in collective productive labour these technicians have been re-educated by the workers and have gradually accepted the new idea of working for the people and for the revolution.

one young technician was filled with thoughts of "striving to become an engineer" for a period after entering the plant. after being sent to work in a workshop he learnt a profound lesson when he saw how the workers worked neither for fame nor for fortune and how loyal they were to the revolution. he made up his mind to take the road of integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers. a short time ago, he worked with veteran workers and designed and trial-manufactured an electrochemical grinding machine using alternating current power supply for working bimetallic components to finished size which is up to the advanced world standards, and thus contributed to socialist construction. they did this by using simple methods and equipment they had invented themselves.

by participating in productive labour on the shop floor, the technicians have been able to integrate theory with practice and striking progress has been made in designing work.

before, one of the engineers used to draw up designs behind closed doors and often worked on more than ten at the same time, but none succeeded. after coming to do practical work in the workshop -- the forefront of production --, he cooperated with young technicians and workers and in about six months they successfully trial-manufactured four new products, two of which are up to advanced world standards.

as a result of their re-education by the workers, the technicians have strongly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behine at a snail's pace and have dared to think and to act in true revolutionary spirit. last year alone, they and the workers together designed and manufactured seven different new-type electric motors which are up to advanced world standards. before the great proletarian cultural revolution the technicians at the plant had been poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist

line and had stuck to the old conventions. they had never designed or manufactured a new electric motor. seeing the progress the technicians are making today, the workers say: "now, day by day they sweat more like working people and we feel they are closer to us."

there has been a sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the course of implementing chairman mao's policy on the intellectuals in the plant. a handful of class enemies sowed dissension behind the scenes in a vain effort to sabotage the technicians being re-educated by the workers. but the plant revolutionary committee firmly carried out chairman mao's great instruction "the remoulding of the intellectuals remains a question of major significance throughout the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction", and sent the technicians to the workshops to be re-educated by the workers. before they went to work there some of these intellectuals felt very cocky. but the moment they used spanners their lack of practical experience was revealed. this cut them down to size and they looked upon the workers as their teachers. the technicians worked alongside the workers. they joined them in studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and resolutely struggling against the subversive activities by the class enemies.

when the revolutionary committee put the party's policy in regard to intellectuals into practice, its members studied over and over again chairman mao's teaching: "china needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible for the colossal task of socialist construction. we should trust the intellectuals who are really willing to serve the cause of socialism, and should radically improve our relations with them and help them solve any problems requiring solution, so that they can give full play to their talents." they came to understand that the purpose of re-educating the intellectuals is to remould the intellectuals according to the world outlook of the proletariat so that they can serve the cause of socialism still better.

the revolutionary committee made a concrete analysis of the situation of the technical personnel so that they could use their skills while integrating themselves with the workers. many technicians have taken part in the plant's three-in-one combination technical leading group and in similar groups in the workshops.

PLA HERO

PLA Hero Dies Saving His Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

lo chiu-hua, member of the engineers corps of a people's liberation army airforce unit, laid down his life to protect his comrades on a construction site. his heroism shines with the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

on october 18, 1969, lo chiu-hua, a communist youth league member and a "five-good" fighter, arrived at the construction site. since he was not well, he was assigned light work, but he strove to do as much as he could. he said: "this is a good opportunity for me to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death."

work was in full swing, when lo chiu-hua noticed that stones and earth were falling and a cave-in was imminent. disregarding his own safety, he yelled: "everybody get away here exclamation" he dragged a driller who was intent on his work away from the danger zone. the construction site caved in. all were safe except lo chiu-hua who gave his life to save others.

lo chiu-hua had said more than once: "in making revolution one should bravely face hardship and sacrifice, not try to avoid them." his heroic acts bore out his words.

lo chiu-hua came from a poor peasant family in hunan province. in the old society, his family had worked for landlords for generations, leading the life of beasts of burden. after liberation, under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the family began to lead a happy life. from his childhood, lo chiu-hua had loved the great leader chairman mao boundlessly. after completing primary school, he went back to his village to do physical labour, determined to work in the countryside all his life.

he was sent to work in a mat workshop in 1965. he was twice elected an activist in the living study and application of chairman mao's works. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he and other workers in the workshop rose in rebellion against the capitalist roaders in the party. his class stand became firmer through the tests of class struggle.

lo chiu-hua joined the chinese people's liberation army in early 1968. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, he matured rapidly. as a member of the engineers corps, he worked in desolate mountains. placing the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the first place, he often studied chairman mao's works late into the night. on the construction site, he would recite chairman mao's latest instructions to encourage himself and other comrades. when he was hospitalized one time, he went through the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung", after doggedly overcoming all the pain of his illness. he said: "chairman mao's works make me see things more clearly."

he would often work longer than others. each time after blasting, when the construction site was still shrouded in choking smoke and dust, he was the first to clear away the rubble. when it was time to return to the barracks, he would stay behind to put things in order.

he persisted in working when his asthma became more serious. he thought of the construction site even when he was in the hospital. when he was a little better he asked the doctor to let him go back to work. he said: "how can i stay in bed when the comrades are struggling courageously for socialist revolution and socialist construction?" in his last year, he worked energetically until his last breath.

the party committee of the airforce unit to which lo chiu-hua belonged admitted him into the party posthumously, in compliance with the application he had made when alive. the party committee called on the commanders and fighters to learn from lo chiu-hua his diligance in studying chairman mao's works and his thorough-going revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, so as to be in the van in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Central China City Develops Local Industries Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 22, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle and led by the municipal revolutionary committee, the hsinhsiang city, in central china's honan province, has made brilliant achievements in developing local industries.

this medium-sized city has set up 160 plants, including those in the textile, machine building, light, chemical and electronics industries. these plants produce more than 300 varieties of products, some of which being up to advanced state levels in quality.

the city's industries were developed amid the sharp struggle between the two lines.

inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forth by chairman mao, the revolutionary people had set up many local plants as early as 1958. these had played a big role in supporting agricultural production. but the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in the province drastically slashed many of these newly established local plants, thus sabotaging the development of local industries.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsinhsiang municipal revolutionary committee ran mao tsetung thought study classes and organized the revolutionary masses to earnestly study the party's general line for building socialism and the policy of walking on two legs put forth by chairman mao. using invincible mao tsetung thought as their sharp weapon, they roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the arch renegade liu shao-chi, such as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace in the development of science and technology and "letting specialists run the factories". as a result, a mass movement for developing local industries made rapid headway in the city.

chairman mao teaches: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." in developing local industries, the municipal revolutionary committee followed this teaching of chairman mao's and led the revolutionary masses in displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and adopting the method of starting by indigenous methods and then combining local and modern methods in construction.

the hsinhsiang electric wire plant was formerly only a bamboo and rattan producer cooperative with only two hand drills, two pairs of pliers and a hand saw. to meet the needs of socialist construction, they worked in the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and made a lathe and two plastic coating machines out of scrap iron and worn-out machine parts. they carried out construction while manufacturing and gradually turned their cooperative into an electric wire plant with more than 90 machines and producing over 30 varieties of electric wires.

in the course of developing the city's industries, wide-scale socialist coordination and cooperation and mutual-aid and mutual-support were carried out and the city's machines and materials were fully used. this greatly spurred the development of production and at the same time saved a large amount of funds for the state. six fairly big plants in the city formerly relied on other parts of the country for their materials and spare parts. now, in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the municipal revolutionary committee organized more than 20 small factories to aid production in big plants and thus settled their raw material and spare part requirements.

many plants carried out a mass movement for technical innovations and step by step added many new pieces of equipment and adopted new techniques and new technology. with the rise in the standard of mechanization, output and quality of many of the city's industrial products have been raised.

OIL PRODUCTION

Northwest China Oilfield Workers Boost Production Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 22, 1970)

the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians on the shihyukou oilfield in northwest china have made it a thriving socialist undertaking through self-reliance and arduous struggle. since the great proletarian cultural revolution the oilfield has been expanded by one third and the output of crude oil doubled.

this success is the result of the efforts of the workers, cadres and technicians to emulate the oil workers of the taching oilfield in winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

the shihyukou oilfield is under the yumen petroleum administration, china's first petroleum base. before the cultural revolution, control was in the hands of bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" and production was at a standstill.

from the very beginning, the opening up of the field met with rabid opposition from "experts", who were hidden revisionists and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities". they alleged that the shihyukou oilfield was limited in area and the oil pool was shallow, therefore it was unpromising. they mapped out a capitalist extraction plan which did great damage to the oilfield. in less than three years of extraction, oil production began to fall drastically.

at that time, china was affected by serious natural disasters and the soviet revisionist renegade clique was attempting to cut oil supplies to bring pressure to bear upon china. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi clamoured that "we must cut back as far as necessary in industry", frenziedly opposing the efforts to develop china's petroleum industry through self-reliance. because of his sinister instruction, part of the oilfield's equipment was frozen and some "unprofitable" wells were closed down, thus bringing production to a standstill.

the revolutionary workers and cadres were very angry to see the oilfield built with their own hands being damaged. in face of acute class struggle at home and abroad, they over and again studied this great teaching of chairman mao's: "we the chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations." they were inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the taching oilfield workers who were working hard to create a prosperous oilfield. they said with a will: "although the shihyukou oilfield is limited in area, it still is part of our country's treasures. since the revolution requires petroleum, we will extract it drop by drop. the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries will achieve nothing in their attempts to obstruct us by withholding oil or equipment from us."

lack of spare parts rendered useless three of the four imported ventilators used by the well maintenance team. so a number of out-of-order oil wells remained unrepaired. led by communist party members lin tsun-ju, pu yung-yi and li chiang-ho, the maintenance workers carried steel cables on their shoulders to the work site in the snow. since they had no machines they were determined to use their hands to raise equipment up from the well for repair.

administrative cadres, other workers and even cooks came to give a helping hand. together, they lifted the oil pipes, each weighing several tons, out of the well, which was hundreds of metres deep, and after repairing them, lowered them down the well again one by one. many workers got their cotton-padded jackets torn and in a bad state, their shoulders became swollen and their hands blistered, but they stuck to the job. their catchword was: "though our heads are cut off and though we bleed dry, our revolutionary will will never falter."

the workers struggled in this way for more than six months and, after overcoming a host of difficulties, put many wells in good working order. all this ensured smooth production on the oilfield at a time when the country badly needed petroleum.

while continuing to work hard, the workers had a go at technical innovations, and made an electric windlass from discarded material. when put to use on the repair of shallow wells, this windlass proved more efficient than imported machines.

the oil wells were given a new lease of life. however, because coal supplies were insufficient at the time, the pipeline froze in many places and the crude oil could not flow out. the pipeline had to be heated by coal because when the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" drew up the original plans, they had made no provision for the utilization of natural gas. they claimed the pressure in the oilfield was low and the amount of natural gas was small. the question the workers asked themselves was: "can we ask the state for coal when at the moment things are difficult?" they replied: "no exclamation we are petroleum workers. we must do our part and use natural gas for heat exclamation"

the boiler workers and petroleum workers studied the problem together. they decided that although there was not much natural gas, it could be accumulated for utilization. they worked together to collect natural gas little by little from every well. when new pipes were not available they dug up old disused ones from underground and welded them together. because they had had no experience with natural gas, they did not dry the pipes well and when it grew very cold, all the 20-odd pipes froze up. braving the severe cold, the workers dug out the pipes, heated them, got rid of the water and added filters to every section of the pipeline. they inspected the pipeline regularly; the colder the weather, the more meticulous their inspection.

one day, when veteran boiler worker.kao sheng-jung inspected the pipeline in a windstorm, his shoes and trousers froze onto him. standing before a portrait of chairman mao, he said: "i went to inspect the pipeline today. it was very cold, but when i thought of how i was winning honour for you and for our socialist motherland, i felt warm at heart." in this way, the petroleum workers overcame the difficulty caused by insufficient fuel and ensured production.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao destroyed the renegade liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters, and the workers became the true masters of the shihyukou oilfield. in the past, the bourgeois technical "authorities" were protected by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and did not investigate resources. they dismissed rich oil districts as barren of oil, pronounced rich oil zones dry or said they were "water zones", and abandoned good wells. the workers were determined to reverse all this, and make full use of all untapped resources.

led by the oilfield revolutionary committee, the revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon in deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the policy of "letting specialists run the factories", peddled by tha renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, and of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line under which the workers were repressed. they changed irrational rules and regulations which restricted the workers' initiative. they set up three-in-one combination groups, with the workers as the main force and with the participation of revolutionary technicians and cadres. these teams made a new survey and study of the oilfield.

the no.4 district had long been claimed by the "specialists" and "authorities" as being barren of oil. a group made

up of oil extraction and well maintenance workers made a detailed overall survey and study of the district and found that this claim was groundless. in order to tap the no.4 district fully, they decided first to reopen the no.10 well in the district. the well was filled with sand and pebble. knowing that the drilling teams and equipment were needed in other districts, the workers decided to reopen the well by dint of their own efforts. the well was cleared and oil gushed out. this proved that the no.4 district was not barren but petroliferous. later, the workers sank 21 new wells in the district and struck oil every time.

in the past, the bourgeois reactionary "authorities" acted according to foreign bourgeois conventions and abandoned many wells although they were new and extraction had gone on for only a short time. after the workers seized power, they decided to revive these abandoned wells.

after drilling was completed in 1955, the no.55 well was closed by the bourgeois "authorities" after only three days of trial-extraction. the reason they gave was that there was a "water zone" underneath. because of this, this new well, which had had a great amount of investment put into it, had been abandoned for more than a decade.

last year, inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the three-in-one combination group and workers of the no.2 oil extracting team ran a mao tsetung thought study class and concentrated on studying chairman mao's great strategic principle, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they resolved to break away from foreign conventions and to reopen the no.55 well so that they might produce more crude oil and make new contributions for the party and the people.

they looked up a lot of geological data on oilfields, asked veteran workers searching questions and compared the no.55 well with neighbouring wells. finally they concluded that it was an oil zone. in the course they assiduously studied chairman mao's brilliant works "on practice", "on contradiction" and "where do correct ideas come from?" and criticized the reactionary idealism and metaphysics preached by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

chairman mao teaches: "in studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality." the workers saw that the conclusion drawn by the bourgeois "authorities" without deep-going investigations were actually subjective, one-sided and superficial.

with the active support of the oilfield revolutionary committee, the workers themselves drew up a plan for the repair of the no.55 well and finally revived it. after they had taken technical measures, the no.55 well became the most productive in the whole team.

relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, the shihyukou workers have brought a number of similar "abandoned wells" into production again, expanded the oilfield by one third and doubled the output of crude oil. the field as a whole fulfilled the 1969 production plan for crude oil 104 days ahead of schedule. the oilfield workers are determined to continue to advance in the great 70's along the bright road of self-reliance and hard work which chairman mao points out, and to scale new heights, thus making greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Red Sun Over Northwest China Grasslands

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 22, 1970)

with profound proletarian feelings, kazakh poor herdsmen are studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way on the kungnaiszu grasslands in ili in the western part of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china. the vast grasslands are throbbing with revolutionary vigour, and outstanding people are coming forward and new things appearing everywhere.

fearing neither hardship nor death for the sake of revolution

a particularly bad snowstorm swept the grasslands last spring, carpeting the ground with snow over one metre deep. the poor herdsman chiangkelihsi and his family were cut off in the heart of the mountains where they were pasturing sheep of the commune. but chiangkelihsi kept in mind chairman mao's teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. no matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on." he urged his family to struggle doggedly against the bad conditions.

the sheep could not get to the grass under the deep snow, so chiangkelihsi and his family worked day and night to uncover it. but they could not clear enough pasture for the whole flock, and some sheep grew thinner as the days passed.

in order to ensure that the collective flock did not suffer any loss, chiangkelihsi roamed the mountains in search of snow-free pastures. he spotted a stretch of good grass on a slope and wanted to drive the flock there. but all the approaches to the slope were deep in soft snow that might form avalanches at any moment. should he risk taking the sheep there or let them suffer from hunger? as he was pondering over this, chairman mao's teaching rang in his ears "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai". he immediately decided to defy the danger. he thought that if he watched the snow closely and took good care, he could avoid danger. he sent his son with the stronger sheep to grass higher up on the mountain, while he himself carefully drove the weak ones to the slope.

the flock was grazing well, when a sudden avalanche of snow buried chiangkelihsi. his son rushed down and dug him out. ignoring his own condition, chiangkelihsi counted the sheep. he found there were some missing, and father and son hurriedly recovered them from the snow. when the whole flock was safe, a smile appeared on chiangkelihsi's face.

since 1960, chiangkelihsi has pastured some 1,900 fine-wool sheep. over the years these have produced 2,400 lambs with a 99 per cent survival rate. he has been elected a model herdsman for the commune for nine years running.

make new contributions for the people

invincible mao tsetung thought has spread far and wide throughout the kungnaiszu grasslands during the great proletarian cultural revolution. mao tsetung thought study

classes have been run in many herdsmen's families. in these classes, everybody in the family fights self and criticizes revisionism in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, thereby hastening the revolutionization of his thinking.

poor herdsman mamitihan and his wife were overjoyed last spring when the 90 cows they had tended for the collective since 1966 started giving birth to calves. both cows and calves were healthy.

at that point, however, the leadership decided to let some other people take over the cows mamitihan had tended and gave him the job of looking after a herd of calves. considering the efforts he had put in raising the cows, mamitihan was reluctant.

when his eldest son imanhachi, a militiaman and an activitist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the commune, saw his father's reluctance, he sponsored a family study class in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "running study classes is a good method and many problems can be solved in them."

the whole family sat down together to study chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". imanhachi encouraged his father to contrast his sufferings in the old society with his present good life. "father", he said, "you've made some contributions for the people by raising the cows, but you shouldn't just sit back now. you should make new contributions."

mamitihan recalled the bitter life he had led as a shepherd in the old society. often beaten and scolded by the herd-owner, he had to eat and wear the former's cast off clothing and food. like the other poor herdsmen, he now is master of his own destiny and leads a life that constantly gets better. the more he thought of this, the more he saw his mistake in being reluctant to let go of the cows. "from now on i'll act according to chairman mao's instructions and do everything for the people without any thought of myself," he declared.

when he handed over all the cows he had tended and took back the herd of calves with him the next day, he did so with delight.

spread mao tsetung thought among herdsmen

a contingent of postmen on the grasslands is made up of kazakh poor herdsmen. in all weather, no matter how high the mountains or how long the journey, they do everything they can to get the newspapers and other publications to the tents on time. the poor herdsmen praise them as "red propagandists who bring the instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee".

fiftysix-year-old kazakh poor herdsman muhamaitihan once was delivering newspapers and journals to a pasture on a high mountain when a storm struck followed by a heavy snow fall. his immediate thought was not to let he mail get wet because the publications contained chairman mao's instructions. he took off his cotton-padded clothes to wrap up the mail. he urged his horse to get to his destination regardless of the snowstorm and freezing cold. the moment he got off the horse, he was unable to walk because he had been so numbed by the cold. the herdsmen on the pasture were greatly moved by his deeds and tried to talk him into taking some days off for a rest. he replied firmly: "spreading mao tsetung thought

is my duty. i can't rest." and the next day the old man went off to continue making his rounds.

constantly arming himself with mao tsetung thought, muhamaitihan has overcome one difficulty after another. when the mountains were surrounded by snow last year, the poor herdsmen advised him to take another route to get to a timber felling ground if an avalanche threatened. this meant a longer journey and a delay in delivering the newspapers. recalling chairman mao's teaching "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater", he decided to take the snowed-in mountain path. just as he and his horse got to a peak, there was an avalanche. he refused to turn back. shouting the slogan "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he battled his way forward and got to the timber felling ground on time.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Northwest China Production Brigade Relies on Mao Tsetung Thought to Win Stable, High Grain and Cotton Yields

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 22, 1970)

the shuangwang production brigade in weinan county, shensi province, northwest china, has had stable and high yields in both grain and cotton for many years running as a result of the brigade members and cadres being armed with invincible mao tsetung thought and having the concept of farming for the revolution. the brigade has become an advanced agricultural unit in northern china.

despite a severe drought and other natural disasters in 1969, the brigade still had rich crops of grain and ginned cotton averaging 6,038 kg. and 787.5 kg. per hectare respectively.

although the farmland averages only 9.3 per cent of a hectare per capita, the brigade has made an increasingly great contribution to the state. before 1965, the brigade supplied 65 tons of grain and 20 tons of ginned cotton to the state annually. between 1966 and 1968, it supplied 125 tons of grain and 30 tons of ginned cotton every year. in 1969 it supplied 150 tons of grain and 35 tons of ginned cotton to the state.

all these successes can be attributed to the brigade members' ideological revolutionization through the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

some years ago when they started transforming the low-yielding fields, they ran into difficulties because of frozen earth in the winter. the brigade's communist party branch organized the brigade members to study chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the article gave the members enormous courage and strength. they turned 1.86 hectares of arid land into well irrigated fields in one winter. the next year, they reaped a rich wheat crop which averaged 2.6 tons per hectare. this initial success inspired the cadres and brigade members to even more

conscientiously engage in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has increased further.

in organizing the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, the brigade party branch has paid attention to guiding the masses in using mao tsetung thought to solve problems encountered in production.

the most outstanding contradiction the brigade had to solve was low yields and limited acreage. with this problem in mind, they studied chairman mao's teaching "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." they realized that it was up to people to farm the land and that it was necessary to arm people's thinking with invincible mao tsetung thought. once they had the concept of farming for the revolution and gave full play to their initiative, people could reap more grain and cotton from the same land.

in recent years, the cadres and members of the brigade have shown the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and brought all 166 hectares of its farmland under irrigation by building pump wells and irrigation canals. in addition, they leveled the land and merged tiny plots into big tracts. as a result, grain and cotton yields have gone up steadily.

through experiments, the brigade has discovered new methods of farming and interplanted wheat and cotton with maize and peas. experience which can be used in the locality has been obtained in interplanting, field management, deep-ploughing, fertilizer application, and the rate and time of seeding.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the brigade are now intensifying field management of the wheat crop and busy preparing for sowing cotton and grain crops. they are determined to do still better in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and win bumper grain and cotton harvests this year so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

RIVER CONTROL

Earthwork for New Outlet and Main Dykes of Huai River Completed

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 21, 1970)

responding to chairman mao's great calls "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "the huai river must be harnessed", the 200,000 or more people engaged on building a new outlet to the yangtze river of the huai river in kiangsu province have redoubled their efforts this winter. the extra outlet of the huai river will free vast areas along its lower reaches from the menace of flood.

since last october, this contingent of builders has completed in the main the earthwork for dams, a dyke and the main dykes along the new outlet. the new outlet to the yangtze river will provide favourable conditions for reclaiming more land for farming and for developing navigation.

over the past ten years or so, the revolutionary people living along the lower reaches of the huai river have followed our great leader chairman mao's teachings and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. they have built a number of water conservancy projects, one by one, and thus greatly improved flood prevention, irrigation and drainage. after the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee was set up, it resolutely carried out chairman mao's great instruction "the huai river must be harnessed" and mobilized the masses to build a new outlet for the river to the yangtze river. inspired by the ninth party congress, the builders plunged into the battle at the construction site which stretched for more than 100 kilometres. the leadership at all levels on the work site ran mao tsetung thought study classes for studying chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles. this did much to foster in the revolutionary masses and the revolutionary cadres the idea of harnessing the river for the revolution.

the revolutionary masses engaged on the contruction launched a stirring socialist emulation campaign. the builders at hsinghua, paoying and chiangtu built a dyke between the new outlet and the kaopao lake. learning to act like the people's liberation army which fights courageously on the battlefield, the builders worked for some 60 days in difficult conditions, having to contend with the deep mud, swift current and big waves of the broad river and the long distance of transporting earth, and finally completed the dyke stretching for over 10 kilometres.

by firmly relying on the masses, the leadership at various levels on the work site organized a technical force composed of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians. this force has played a big role and provided valuable experience for building future water conservancy projects with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

now, after the completion of the earthwork for the main dykes along the new outlet, work on culverts, sluice way and stone work, scheduled for completion before this year's high water season, is under way.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

Afro-Asian Journalists' Association Secretariat Statement Marks 10th Anniversary of Sharpeville-Langa Uprisings

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1970)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement here today to mark the tenth anniversary of the sharpeville-langa uprisings. the statement expressed firm support for the struggle of the azanian people and called on the revolutionary afro-asian journalists to severely condemn the crime of the south african fascist regime in persecuting the azanian freedom fighters.

the statement said: "today, march 21, 1970, is the tenth anniversary of the sharpeville-langa uprisings of the azanian people against the obnoxious "pass law" imposed on them by the verwoerd colonial-racist regime of south africa. in commemorating this anniversary together with the azanian freedom fighters, the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association reiterates its resolute support to the azanian people's struggle and its profound conviction that armed struggle is the only road to national liberation."

it added: "the bloody massacre of african freedom fighters perpetrated by the south african apartheid regime ten years ago and the policy of oppression, exploitation and discrimination against the azanian people which the racist and fascist regime has coninuously been pursuing up to the present have taught the azanian people hat the only answer to the counter-revolutionary violence by which the south african regime maintains itself is the organized armed revolution by which to overthrow it."

the statement pointed out: "the situation in south africa is becoming excellent. the armed struggle led by the pan-africanist congress of azania which broke out in 1961, with its flames kindled in paarl, qamata, bushee bridge, queenstown, etc., is developing in spite of the ruthless, stepped-up suppression by the fascist vorster regime.

"recently, this fascist colonial regime, supported by u.s. and british imperialism and in connivance with the puppet chief jonathan leabua clique of lesotho, arrested in maseru more than 20 pac freedom fighters, in a futile attempt to extinguish the flames of the azanian people's armed struggle."

the statement said: "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association hereby expresses its strong indignation at the wanton persecution of the azanian freedom fighters by the fascist vorster regime and the puppet leabua administration, and venemently denounces this atrocity."

it called on the revolutionary journalists in africa and asia to sternly condemn the south african fascist regime, which is supported by u.s.-led imperialism and its lackeys in connivance with soviet social-imperialism, for its continued persecution of mangaliso sobukwe, the pac leader, and other azanian freedom fighters, and to support the just demand of the azanian people for their immediate release.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Communique Issued by Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1970)

a communique was issued in peking today by the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. full text follows:

in view of certain news coming from hongkong and japan, the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, wants to point out categorically that the prince does not and will not have any intention of going to hongkong or japan, let alone seeking political asylum there.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Note to Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a note to the press here today. full text follows:

a western news agency has reproduced a slander in the "presse de phnom-penh", saying that i had an enormous amount of money in a swiss bank that would make me "the no. 7 richest man in the world".

i would be pleased if the western press, which possesses rather powerful means of investigation and which should not only spread slanders about me but try to find out the truth, would go and ask all the swiss banks whether i have any money there. since it is alleged that the money i deposited is of a "secret" character, i declare through the present note that i allow all banks in the world where the so-called wealth of norodom sihanouk would have been deposited to reveal and show it to the press and other possible inquirers of whatever origin.

in fact, all the "wealth" i have at present is the modest sum left from the gift offered me by the royal government of cambodia of its own accord to enable me to go to france and get medical treatment.

this sum can only last me a few months in exile and, moreover, i have to "tighten my belt".

i have therefore requested if the friendly governments of the u.s.s.r. and the people's republic of china would, out of humanitarian consideration, accomodate me throughout the period when i live in exile alternately in moscow and in peking, and this request has been complied with.

signed: norodom sihanouk
issued in peking, march 22, 1970.

Vietnamese Paper and Radio Denounce US for Instigating Cambodia's Extreme Right-Wing Group to Stage Coup

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 22, 1970)

"the u.s. imperialists have come out in their true colours as the cruel enemy of the cambodian people" is the title of an article by commentator of the vietnamese paper nhan dan today. the article strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for instigating the pro-u.s. extreme right-wing group to stage a coup d'etat in cambodia.

the article said that the pro-u.s. extreme right-wing group in cambodia recently staged a coup d'etat, overthrowing head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. the coup was staged shortly after head of state samdech norodom sihanouk issued a statement in paris. in his statement, sihanouk denounced the attacks on and sacking of the vietnamese embassy in phnom penh and other organs on march 11. he pointed out that the provocative acts were perpetrated by the extreme-rightists with the aim of "changing the political and ideological orientation of cambodia" and enabling the country to move into the "american camp", and he decided to return home to "restore the policy of neutrality and non-alignment and guarantee the existence of cambodia".

the article stressed that the coup in cambodia was masterminded by the u.s. imperialists as proved once again by the incidents in recent days. the french bourgeois paper "paris-journal" pointed out that manipulated by the c.i.a., a pro-u.s. coup d'etat was staged in cambodia. after the coup, the u.s. state department hastened to recognize the coup makers as the "legal administration". the u.s. lackeys in saigon and bangkok expressed their joy and announced that their relations with cambodia would be improved. the vietnamese traitor nguyen van thieu stated that he would cooperate with the coup makers to oppose the patriotic forces in south viet nam. the "new york times" correspondent in saigon revealed that before the coup, nguyen van thieu had received an information.

the march 18 coup d'etat, the article said, is the biggest of a series of crimes perpetrated by the u.s. imperialists to sabotage the independence and policy of peace and neutrality of cambodia. in the past ten years and more, the united states has systematically carried out this criminal plan. the united states and its henchmen have resorted to various manoeuvres, including aggressive acts, provocations, subversions, threats, sabotage and attempts of murder in the hope of forcing cambodia to tail after it. the struggle waged by the cambodian people under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk to defend their national independence and policy of peace and neutrality has foiled many u.s. schemes and hostile acts. but the united states has not renounced its dark designs. the nixon administration has on the one hand spoken of "peace" and "friendship" to cambodia, but on the other, continued to send aircraft to bomb, strafe and drop toxic chemicals on cambodia. meanwhile, troops of the united states and its lackeys have kept opening artillery fire and encroaching on cambodia's territory. the u.s. hirelings in saigon and bangkok still refuse to recognize the present borders of cambodia and continue to foster and command the "khmer serei" to sabotage cambodia's security. the recent coup d'etat has laid bare the extremely wicked u.s. policy against cambodia, and proves that the u.s. imperialists are the most dangerous enemy of the people in cambodia and other countries.

the article stated: the recent coup in cambodia is part of the u.s. plan of aggression against the indo-chinese countries. the u.s.-masterminded coup is aimed at abolishing cambodia's policy of neutrality and peace and her independence, and at drawing this country into the u.s. camp, then turning it into a new colony and a military base of the united states for expanding and prolonging the war in indo-china.

however, this manoeuvre will surely fail. the time-honoured friendly relations between the two neighbourly peoples of viet nam and cambodia which have stood many trials, have consolidated and developed, and are unbreakable. through their fights against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the two peoples have further tightened their solidarity and always supported each other. the vietnamese people are very thankful to the cambodian people for the latter's valuable support to their fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. on their part, the vietnamese people always respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia within her present borders, and spare no efforts to consolidate and strengthen the aged-old friendship and good neighbourly relations between the two peoples. this policy of viet nam conforms to the policy of peace and neutrality of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and to the interests of the indo-chinese peoples. persevering in this policy, the vietnamese people fully support the khmer people in their struggle against the u.s. imperialists and the pro-u.s. extreme right-wing group and to defend cambodia's independence, peace and neutrality.

the article said: the vietnamese people resolutely refute all the slanders made by the extreme right-wing group in cambodia, and condemn its attempt to sow discord and enmity between the vietnamese and cambodian peoples. they demand that the extreme right-wing group in cambodia stop all hostile words and acts against viet nam, stop persecuting vietnamese residents and give up its scheme to divide the vietnamese and cambodian peoples.

in conclusion, the article said: following the u.s.-masterminded coup of march 18, the cambodian people are facing difficulties in their struggle for independence, neutrality and peace, but these are temporary difficulties. though very perfidious and cruel, the u.s. imperialists are weakening and suffering defeats in indo-china. the blatant subversive acts of the u.s. imperialists against cambodia have been condemned by the whole progressive mankind. the cambodian people who have once more clearly seen the real brutal features of the united states and its lackeys forces, and are struggling more resolutely for their independence and freedom. the indo-chinese people's fight is on the offensive and is recording ever bigger successes. with their tradition and experiences of struggle against imperialism, the cambodian people would certainly stand the present trials and continue to advance along the glorious path of defending their fatherland. closely uniting with one another and promoting together their fight against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, the peoples in the three countries of indo-china will certainly triumph.

the "voice of viet nam" radio broadcast a commentary on march 21 entitled "the united states is the chief plotter of the coup in cambodia". it pointed out that the cruel nature of the u.s. imperialists, the common enemy of the indo-chinese peoples, has become clearer through the recent coup d'etat in cambodia. obviously, the nixon administration, in its stalemated and losing situation in south viet nam and laos, is frantically going ahead with its plan to drag on and expand its war of aggression in the whole of indo-china in an attempt to make up for its setbacks.

the commentary said: the recent coup in cambodia has also revealed that the real substance of nixon's new asian policy is to "use asians to fight asians". before, during, and after the coup, the extreme right-wing faction in cambodia has been conducting a wild campaign against the vietnamese people. they have spread all sorts of slanders and fallacies in an effort to mislead public opinion and conceal the acts of intervention and dark designs of the united states against cambodia. they have presented the vietnamese people who are fighting against u.s. aggression as aggressors against cambodia. this is mainly aimed at arousing enmity between the peoples of the two countries. they are inciting the khmer people to oppose the vietnamese people in furtherance of the u.s. scheme to "use asians to fight asians".

it is clear from the recent coup in cambodia that the united states is plotting not only to counter the vietnamese people's fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation but also to abolish the independence and sovereignty of the kingdom of cambodia. the cambodian people who have seen clearly long ago who are the enemy and who are the friends will certainly highten their vigilance and, together with the vietnamese people, oppose the scheme of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to sow discord between them.

the commentary said: the interests of the struggle for independence and freedom require that the peoples of viet nam and cambodia and the people of indo-china as a whole must strengthen more than ever before their solidarity so as to spearhead their struggle against the common enemy -- the u.s. imperialists. we are firmly convinced that the struggle of the cambodian people against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and in defence of their independence and policy of peace and neutrality will certainly continue to develop in spite of many difficulties and complexities ahead. no scheme of the u.s. imperialists, however perfidious, can turn back the wheel of history. the vietnamese-cambodian militant solidarity will certainly develop in spite of all obstacles set up by the enemy and constitutes a guarantee for the final victory for the peoples of the two countries in their just struggle for independence and freedom.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Interior Minister Visits Chinese Ocean-Going Ship

(NCNA-English Conakry, Mar. 22, 1970)

diane lansana, member of the national political bureau of the guinean democratic party and minister of interior visited yesterday the ocean-going ship "kuangming" of the people's republic of china now anchoring at the port of conakry. he was accompanied by han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea.

other high officials of the guinean government and prominent personages visited the chinese ship together with minister diane lansana.

after the visit, chinese ambassador han ke-hua invited the guinean guests to a dinner, during which minister diane lansana spoke in praise of the friendship between guinea and china, and expressed sincere thanks for china's aid to guinea. he drank a toast to the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao wishing him a long, long life exclamation

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Embassy in Iraq Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Badhdad, Mar. 20, 1970)

the chinese embassy in iraq recently gave two film receptions here at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown to and warmly received by about 1,000 guests.

present at the receptions were representatives of the baghdad offices of various palestinian nationalist organizations, palestinian guerrilla fighters and other palestinian friends.

a number of arab and african students studying here and some iraqi friends also attended the receptions on invitation.

palestinian guerrilla fighters rose to their feet and warmly applauded repeatedly when they saw on the screen the brilliant image of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao.

witnessing on the screen chairman mao walking with firm steps and in high spirits on to the tien an men rostrum together with his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, the audience burst into prolonged stormy applause mingling with the joyful chinese people's cheer of "long live chairman mao" on the screen. many palestinian friends said that they were very happy to see on the screen that chairman mao is in excellent health and that they wished him a long, long life.

when the audience heard vice-chairman lin piao declaring in his speech at the national day rally that the chinese people "firmly support the palestinian people and the people of all arab countries in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism", thunderous applause burst out again in the hall. after seeing the film, some palestinian guerrilla fighters said: "chairman mao and the great chinese people always resolutely support the armed struggle of us palestinian people against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and for the liberation of our homeland. we palestinian people from generation to generation will never forget the sincere support of chairman mao and the chinese people for our struggle. we palestinian people are determined to carry on our armed struggle until the whole palestine is liberated from u.s. imperialism and israeli aggressors."

the guests were greatly elated and inspired when they saw on the screen the magnificent achievements won by the chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. after seeing the film, many foreign friends shook hands with the chinese comrades and warmly congratulated them on the great victories scored by the chinese people in the past 20 years.

a palestinian fighter said: "this film has convinced me that the chinese people have advanced by leaps and bounds in the past 20 years. china has already become a great socialist country. the more powerful china becomes, the greater support she will give to the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for liberation. i wish the chinese people ever greater victories."

a palestinian student said: "the great victories won by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao are also victories of the palestinian people, because the palestinian and the chinese peoples have a common enemy -- u.s. imperialism." a friend from oman said: "all the achievements of the chinese people are attributed to the great mao tsetung thought. let us all arm ourselves with mao tsetung thought in our common struggle exclamation"

an iraqi journalist said full of emotion: "it seemed as if the film had brought me to peking and i were with the chinese people in celeorating the great festival and shouting 'long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kenzo Matsumura Delegation to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

mr. kenzo matsumura, accompanied by aiichiro fujiyama and ten others from japan, arrived in peking about noon today.

mr. kenzo matsumura has been invited to lead a delegation in visiting china.

among those welcoming them at the airport were: kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu hsi-wen, representative of the china-japan memorandum trade office; and wang hsiao-yi, a leading member of the department concerned in peking.

yoshimi furui and some other members of the kenzo matsumura delegation to china, who had arrived in peking earlier to conduct the china-japan memorandum trade talks, were present at the airport.

LAOS

US Imperialism Airlifts More Thailand Troops to Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

recently, u.s. imperialism has flagrantly flown more thailand accomplice troops into laos in order to intensify its war of aggression and extricate itself from defeat there.

according to an a.p. report, two battalions of thai troops had been airlifted by u.s. planes into long thien, laos, to reinforce the vang pao bandits fostered by the united states. a reuter dispatch from washington said that the white house spokesman ronald ziegler, speaking at a press conference, confirmed that a number of "thai troops have entered laos".

this is another evidence of the u.s. imperialist crime in expanding the war of aggression in laos. for a long time, u.s. imperialism has not only dispatched military personnel to laos directly to take part in its war of aggression there but also sent batches of thai accomplice troops there to act as cannon-fodder. in last august it mustered large numbers of laotian rightist troops and thai forces to launch attacks on the liberated areas of laos. but since the beginning of this year, the laotian patriotic armed forces and people have inflicted repeated blows on the enemy and wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives. they recaptured the xieng khoang-plain of jars region and sam thong area, hitting hard at the plot of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in expanding the aggressive war in laos. the dispatch of more thai troops to laos by u.s. imperialism cannot save it from ignominious defeat in laos but only serves to expose further its stubborn and bellicose nature and its "peace" fraud.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Vice Premier Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 21, 1970)

nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier of the democratic republic of viet nam, recently received the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation which had come here to sign a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam for 1970.

present at the reception was dang thi, government minister and vice-chairman of the state planning commission of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Peking Reception Celebrates Pakistan National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1970)

the china-pakistan friendship association gave a reception here today to celebrate the 14th national day of pakistan.

pakistan ambassador to china khwaja mohammad kaiser, diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy and other pakistan friends in peking attended the reception.

vice foreign minister lo kuei-po and leading members of the departments concerned including ma wen-po, hsieh huai-teh, wang yueh-hsi and liu shao-wen attended the reception.

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ambassador kaiser proposed toasts to a continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and pakistan.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1970)

a delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah) led by yasser arafat, official spokesman of "al fatah" and chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, arrived here by special plane this afternoon.

among those welcoming the palestinian guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the departments concerned including li chiang, huang tso-chen, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang hsiao-han, sung chen-hsien, hsieh huai-teh, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, chao yi-ping, pai yun, sung yu-lin and wang chih-fan.

at the airport which flew the national flag of china and the flag of the palestine national liberation movement, several thousands of p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and revolutionary people of the chinese capital beat drums and gongs to warmly greet the envoys of the palestinian people from the forefront of the struggle against imperialism in the middle east.

when chairman yasser arafat and the other palestinian friends walked down from the plane, vice-premier li hsien-nien, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a. chiu hui-tso, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and others stepped forward to warmly shake hands with them and accompanied them to meet the welcoming crowds. waving the flags of the palestine national liberation movement ....

by a few people in 1965. since then, refugees have become revolutonary and militant people. as chairman mao says: 'a single spark can start a prairie fire', the fire of our revolution against zionism and the imperialist aggressive forces has swept the vast expanse of our arab land. our revolution is growing."

"all our revolutionaries and people believe," arafat added, "that the launching of mass armed struggle is the only way to winning liberation and returning to their homeland. victory can only be won with guns, just as chairman mao says: 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.'"

arafat pointed out: "our people are facing a monstrous intrigue aimed at undermining our revolution and stopping its advance from behind our backs. this intrigue is international and domestic, external and internal. we are making tremendous efforts to smash this intrigue and make the revolution go ahead. our people are firm and powerful. they will certainly defeat all intrigues and intriguers. we will grow continuously in the revolution till victory."

he added: "the chinese people's support for the revolutionary cause of palestine, which is being occupied and plundered, forms an important pillar of the palestine revolution. it is no secret if i say that the 'al fatah', initiator of the palestine revolution, received aid first from peking."

the banquet was alive with expressions of the militant friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Chairman Arafat

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon held talks with yasser arafat, official spokesman for the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah) and chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization.

the talks were conducted in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. taking part in the talks were chi peng-fei and other leading members of the chinese departments concerned and members of the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Visits Chinese Sub-Teams Helping Build Tanzania-Zambia Railway

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Mar. 20, 1970)

tanzanian president julius k. nyerere, accompanied by minister for communications, transport and labour j.m. kusinde, visited yesterday three chinese sub-teams taking part in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway and a reception house for the railway engineering and technical personnel.

the three sub-teams are respectively in connection with railway survey and designing, with mechanical construction and with transport.

on the same day, president nyerere also inspected the material depot for the construction of the railway.

upon his arrival, president nyerere was accorded a warm welcome by chou po-ping, counsellor of the chinese embassy in tanzania; wang tsung-ming, chinese economic representative; pu ke, leader of the chinese working team for the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway; chinese engineering and technical personnel and tanzanian workers there.

leading members of the tanzania-zambia railway authority were also present.

president nyerere inspected the railway construction materials and equipment, and listened to reports made by leading personnel of the chinese working team and that of the three sub-teams. he said that he was very much satisfied with the work done by the chinese engineering and technical personnel.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Cairo for Home

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 20, 1970)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, today left here for home by plane after signing the protocol for the trade agreement for 1970 between the people's republic of china and the united arab republic.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hamza el eish, head of the u.a.r. government trade delegation and under-secretary of the ministry of economy and foreign trade, and others.

also present at the airport were yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the u.a.r., and diplomatic envoys of friendly countries in cairo.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking from UAR

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1970)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, returned to peking this afternoon by plane after visiting the united arab republic.

the delegation was met at the airport by li chiang and other leading members of the departments concerned.

diplomatic officials of the u.a.r. embassy in china were present.

US

100,000 US Postmen on Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1970)

100,000 u.s. postal workers in 12 states were on strike yesterday for higher wages and better working conditions, dealing heavy blows to the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, according to reports reaching here.

the postmen walked out after surmounting all kinds of obstruction and sabotage by the reactionary authorities and scab unions.

since its outbreak in new york on march 18, the postmen's strike, the first of its kind in the history of the united states, spread swiftly and involved five states on march 19. postmen in seven more states joined the strike yesterday. they included postmen in chicago, pittsburgh, cleveland, denver, east lansing, st. paul, san francisco, los angeles, minneapolis and many other large and medium-sized cities.

the postal strike has tied up mountains of letters and parcels and gravely affected the economic activities of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. the chief of the u.s. mail department said apprehensively that unless the strike stopped right now, it would have a "devastating" effect on the u.s. economy.

scared out of their wits by the postmen's strike, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have resorted to every conceivable means to undermine it. as soon as the new york postmen went on strike, the reactionary authorities issued an injunction. when the strike spread steadily, senior officials of the u.s. labor and post office departments came out to induce and deceive the postmen by asking them to return to work first and "open talks" then. at the same time they tried to threaten them with fines and jail sentences. the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon came out personally yesterday to contrive a scheme to suppress the postmen's strike. in defiance of intimidation, inducement and deception, the postal workers shouted "strike exclamation strike exclamation" and threw themselves into the struggle against exploitation and in defence of their vital rights.

US Industrial Production Drops for Seven Consecutive Months

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1970)

u.s. industrial production continued to drop in february, the seventh consecutive month since last august, according to washington reports.

in face of the continuing decline in industrial production, the steadily worsening inflation and the daily deterioration of the financial and economic situation, the nixon administration is in an impasse and at the end of its rope.

according to the latest u.s. official figures, the index of industrial production in february was 5.2 per cent below that in last july, (taking the 1957-1959 average as 100). the decline in industrial production for seven months in a row is something that has never happened in the united states since its 1960 economic crisis.

production in auto, steel, paper, rubber, chemicals and other u.s. industries continued to decline in february. auto assemblies went down almost one-third from the highest level in mid-1969. production of home appliances was 15 per cent below the 1969 high. housing starts which went down drastically for a long time, rose slightly in february, but were still 26 per cent below the highest level last year; and some u.s. economic "analysts" held that "they quickly would resume their decline".

what warrants attention is the rise in munition output last month. but this still could not reverse the downward trend of industrial production as a whole. this shows that the u.s. economy is rotten to the core. even though the ruling circles tried to give industry a "shot in the arm" by expanding munition production, it was of no avail.

simultaneously with the decline in industrial production, new industrial orders have also been dropping month after month. in january, the total amount of new orders received by all u.s. factories was 2.8 per cent less than in last december, with that of steel, machine-building, auto, aircraft, building materials, etc. in january more than 14 per cent below last september. this means that u.s. industrial production will go on with further decline. the "u.s. news and world report" stated in alarm recently that this was "a painful and prolonged slump running most of this year".

in face of this situation, the nixon administration which has kept denying a u.s. economic crisis, was startled. a u.s. federal reserve board official stated recently that more emphasis should be placed on avoiding "recession" than on fighting inflation. on march 18, arthur burns, federal reserve chairman, said that money supply will grow at an annual rate of 2 to 6 per cent. that is to say, the u.s. ruling circles are trying to "stimulate" industrial production by graver inflation. but facts have long proved that this is no way out.

since it came into office, the nixon administration has raved for a year for "curbing" inflation, but instead of curbing inflation, prices have kept soaring. at present, the nixon administration tries to "stimulate" production by expanding money supply, marching again on the old road of speeding up inflation. this fully shows that the u.s. ruling circles are at their wit's end and in a fix. it will only result in further

deterioration of the u.s. financial and monetary crisis and aggravation of the new economic crisis. commenting on the remarks of arthur burns, u.p.i. had to concede that "the economic situation presents a dilemma to the administration." battered by the daily deepening financial and monetary crisis and the new economic crisis, u.s. imperialism is finding its going tougher and tougher.

American Youth in Kansas City Demonstrate Against Draft

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

more than 100 american youth demonstrated in kansas city, missouri, yesterday in protest against the u.s. authorities for drafting youth as cannon-fodder in aggressive war, according to reports from that city.

carrying placards inscribed with anti-draft slogans, the demonstrators held a protest meeting in front of a new federal building. they fought heroically with the police called out to suppress them.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 1, 1970 No. 4627

****
* NATIONAL *
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"ANSHAN STEEL CONSTITUTION"

Basic Law of Operation of Enterprises by the Proletariat

- Study "Anshan Steel Constitution," thoroughly eradicate remnant poison of counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by Liu Shao-ch'i in the sphere of economy

by

Hung Hang-hsiang (紅航向)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 21, 1970)

The following article commemorates the 10th anniversary of the publication of the so-called "Constitution" of Anshan Iron and Steel Corporation, said to have been authored by Mao himself. The "Constitution" stresses political indoctrination and leadership by the Party, in opposition to Liu Shao-ch'i's "counter-revolutionary revisionist line" of placing emphasis on technical know-how and relying on experts for industrial management.--SCMP Ed.

"Anshan Steel Constitution," which the great leader Chairman Mao personally commented on ten years ago, is the basic law of operation of enterprises by the proletariat. Its five brilliant principles are:

--Firmly insist on putting politics in command;

--Strengthen leadership by the Party;

--Carry on mass movement in a big way;

--Put into effect two-participation, one transformation and three-combination; and

--Carry out technical revolution in a big way.

The constitution is Chairman Mao's creative development of Marxist-Leninist doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a beacon light that illuminates the socialist direction of advance by industrial enterprises, a powerful ideological weapon to stop and prevent socialist enterprises from degenerating and becoming capitalist enterprises.

Today, when a great victory has already been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is developing in depth on our economic front, a renewed study of "Anshan Steel Constitution"--the basic law of the operation of enterprises by the proletariat personally commented on by the great leader Chairman Mao--is of great practical significance.

(1)

The principle of "firmly insisting on putting politics in command" in "Anshan Steel Constitution" is a concrete embodiment in a socialist enterprise of the great leader Chairman Mao's great idea, "Politics is the supreme commander and the soul." It is the life blood of all economic work and the basic guarantee of our successful operation of socialist enterprise.

Firmly insisting on putting politics in command means putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything and reforming and directing everything with it. It means the observation, analyzing, and actuating of everything through the viewpoint of classes, class contradiction and class struggle and the method of class analysis. It means putting everything under the total political leadership of the proletariat and reforming the world in accordance with the image of the proletariat.

On the socialist industrial front, the concrete content of insisting on putting politics in command is to uphold firmly from beginning to end the position of supreme commander of proletarian politics in relation to all production, economic and technological activities of an enterprise and correctly know and solve the relations between politics and production, politics and the economy, and politics and technology.

Marxism holds that revolution is the locomotive that pulls history forward. Ever since mankind was divided into classes, the history of mankind has been a history of class struggle. All social progress, the supersession of old systems by new ones and the leap forward of productivity have been accomplished by means of revolution. Revolution is the greatest political activity, while production is promoted by revolution and in turn serves politics.

Ours is a socialist country led by the working class on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance. The dictatorship of the proletariat and the superior socialist system has opened a wide world for the development of productive forces and is a powerful force that pushes forward the development of productivity. Therefore, socialist enterprises must be subservient to and serve proletarian politics and must never be separated from the political leadership of the proletariat for a single moment. The relationship between politics and production, politics and the economy and politics and technology--i.e., between politics and the total operational activity of an enterprise--is always a relationship between the commander and the commanded.

To follow Chairman Mao's teaching, firmly insist on putting proletarian politics in command, firmly upholding the great guideline of "grasping revolution and stimulating production," and oppose any interference with and sabotage of enterprises by Right or "Left" opportunism is a question of political orientation for enterprises and a matter of fundamental importance in firmly following the socialist direction and the socialist road.

By trumpeting forth "production first," "technique first," "profit in command," and such preposterous views, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang tried to radically extract the "soul" from our socialist enterprises, reverse the relationship between politics and production, negate the absolute leadership of the proletariat and its political party over the enterprises, abolish the position of supreme commander of proletarian politics in relation to production, and so change the socialist nature of industrial enterprises, demolish the economic basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism. Their effort must be resolutely struck down and thoroughly criticized.

Here it should be pointed out that the idea of "good in production is good in politics" which confuses the relationship between politics and production, the Rightist idea that "we have done nearly all that should be done in revolution and it is now time to pay attention to construction," and the compromise that politics and business should be "emphasized by turns" and revolution and production should alternate are all metaphysical viewpoints that put revolution and production in opposite positions. They are radically in conflict with the great guideline of "grasping revolution and stimulating production" and in essence an expression of the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionism.

Similarly, the view that "My job is to grasp revolution, not production" and "To grasp production is to go back to the old road of bringing production to the fore" essentially negates and abolishes politics. It does not bear proletarian politics in mind. Those who hold this view do not try to know and solve the relations between politics and production by grasping the law of unity of opposites, and do not let politics take command of production, promote production and set production in motion. The view itself is an ideological expression that is "Left" in form but Right in essence.

As for those who hold up the banner of "bringing politics to the fore" but have ulterior motives, who ignore production costs and economic accounting and spend money extravagantly and wastefully, and who moreover spread the preposterous view that "economic accounting will not bring politics to the fore," these are class enemies who are deliberately muddying the water so they may undermine the socialist economy and dig at the root of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

All these must rouse our vigilance to a high degree and serious attention.

Chairman Mao's teaching that "The economy is the foundation, while politics is a concentrated expression of the economy" most penetratingly and thoroughly explains the relationship between politics and the economy. Socialist economy is the solid basis for the proletarian dictatorship, which in turn is the most concentrated expression of socialist economy and the basic guarantee of the building, consolidation and development of socialist economy.

In developing production and the socialist economy, in successfully carrying out economic accounting in our enterprises, increasing production and practicing economy, delivering profit to the State, and accumulating capital for expanded socialist re-production--in a word, in all our business activities--we have only one object, and that is to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To promote the development of production, it is in turn necessary to bring proletarian politics to the fore, firmly insist on putting politics in command, and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only when the dialectical relationship between politics and economy is understood will it be possible to understand why weakening or abolition of the position of proletarian politics as supreme commander over the economy will amount to weakening or abolition of socialist economy and also means weakening or abolition of the proletarian dictatorship. Only then will it be possible to thoroughly remove the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "management of the economy with economic methods" and "Do what is profitable."

It should also be pointed out that great importance should be attached to correct understanding and solution of the question of relationship between politics and technology. The proletariat attach great importance to the role of technology in the development of production. However, technology is mastered by man. It is mastered by men of a particular class and serves the politics of that particular class. In order to make technology serve proletarian politics, it is necessary to insist firmly on putting proletarian politics in command, arm people's mind with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and carry out successfully man's ideological revolutionization. Only then will people who have mastered technology follow a firm and correct political orientation, develop the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," and dedicate technology to the

socialist cause. Only then will they be able to know and solve correctly the question of relationship between revolutionization and mechanization, lead mechanization with revolution, and promote the continuous development of technology.

Liu Shao-ch'i advocated "technique first" and pursued the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "experts run factories." His object was to oppose our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching on relations between politics and economy, oppose man's ideological revolutionization, oppose revolutionization's leadership over mechanization.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has now dealt a fatal blow to Liu Shao-ch'i's "technique first," "experts run factories," and such counter-revolutionary revisionist junk. However, the view that "technicians are not wanted" is still current among some technicians who are deeply affected by "Liu's poison." This shows that there are still people who still "think longingly of the old days" in their hearts, when they sat in their office or study and sketched capitalist blueprints. It shows that the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionism is still doing harm to some people, and that its poisonous influence cannot be completely eliminated overnight.

Marxism is developed in its struggle against various shades and schools of opportunism and opportunist thought trends. To establish the brilliant principle of "firmly insisting on putting politics in command" contained in "Anshan Steel Constitution" and correctly know and solve the relations between politics and production, politics and economy, and politics and technology, socialist enterprises must also be formed and consolidated in the midst of struggle. To firmly uphold politics as the commander in enterprises, we must study still better the "Anshan Steel Constitution," hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and wage a resolute, protracted struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionism and all kinds of opportunist thought trends.

(2)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to persevere in the mass line, freely rouse the masses, and launch mass movements in a big way." To trust the masses, rely on the masses and respect their revolutionary pioneering spirit is the essence of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The mass line is the basic line for all work of our Party. The revolutionary principle of "launching mass movements in a big way" and "two participations, one transformation and three combination" as laid down in the "Anshan Steel Constitution" is built on the basis of trust in the masses and reliance on the masses, and embodies in a most concerntrated way Chairman Mao's great idea of the mass line.

The formulation of the revolutionary principle of "two participations, one transformation and three combination" is a great pioneering act in the history of the international proletarian movement. In theory it enriches

the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in practice it solves the question of "The working class must exercise leadership over everything."

History was made by the masses of people. Direct management of enterprises by the working class is to set right the history that has been put upside down by the exploiting classes, insure that power over the enterprises will forever be in the hands of the working class, and guide the enterprises forward always in the correct political direction. All revolutionary people support this great pioneering measure, but all reactionaries oppose it.

Taking the stand of landlords and the bourgeoisie, arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i has consistently and madly opposed the great truth that "the masses of people are the creators of history" and the exercise of power over enterprises by the working class. Early in the days of the democratic revolution, he already slanderously called the Chinese working class "backward" and "puerile." After the liberation, he even more maliciously attacked the working class, calling them "unreliable."

In 1961 Liu Shao-ch'i asked his black general Po I-po to produce a black document designed to oppose the great "Anshan Steel Constitution." In it he resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics, saying, "Enterprises should sum up the experience of workers in their participation in the management of production groups, so as to formulate a system gradually." That is downright deception and utter hypocrisy.

Participation by workers in the management of enterprises was positively laid down by the great leader Chairman Mao. There is no need for any "exploration" and "summing up" on this basic line; what is needed is practice. Chairman Mao wanted workers to participate in the management of enterprises, but the black document limited worker participation in management only to "production groups" so as to resist and oppose the exercise of power over enterprises by the working class and their political leadership over enterprises. Here Liu Shao-ch'i completely revealed his character of a renegade, hidden traitor and scab!

Participation by cadres in collective productive labor is Chairman Mao's greatest concern and affection for the broad masses of cadres and effective criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i's "Labor in order to gain a veneer of gold." By taking part in collective productive labor, cadres will place themselves under the supervision, assistance and education of the masses, imbibe from them their vigorous, revolutionary feeling, constantly wash away the dirt in their thought, and forever preserve the revolutionary youth of the proletariat. The cadres will be able to go deep into reality, understand and master the objective laws of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, solve problems that practically exist, and better transform the objective world and hence the subjective world. As Chairman Mao has taught us: "This is an important thing of fundamental character under the socialist system. It helps to overcome bureaucratism and prevent revisionism and dogmatism."

The superstructure must conform to and serve the economic base, because that will help to promote the development of productivity. With the continuing intensification of the socialist revolution, some of the regulations and systems--an integral part of the superstructure--regularly become unconformable with the economic base and the needs of development of productivity. The breaking and reforming of outdated and irrational regulations and systems is a regular task for industrial enterprises and an important part of the content of struggle, criticism and transformation in enterprises.

"Without destruction, there can be no construction. Destruction means criticism and revolution." Only when "daring" and "destruction" takes the lead will there be discovery, invention, creation and progress. The view that "Destruction is now more or less complete, and it is time mainly to construct" directly contravenes Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Lenin pointed out: "Marx believed that the entire value of his theory lay in its being 'essentially critical and revolutionary.'" Only with criticism can there be progress. The world and society makes progress amid criticism. Without intensive revolutionary mass criticism and eradication of the poisonous influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism in enterprises, there will be no true "construction" in which proletarian politics is brought to the fore. New things can be discovered and established only through criticism of old things.

The relationship between "destruction" and "construction" is a dialectical relationship. Thus the view that refuses to "seek construction through destruction" and that "destruction is more or less complete" is against science and against dialectics. Views that "systems are universally applicable" and "systems are useless," which have emerged during the reform of regulations and systems, are similarly anti-dialectical. The former fails to see the human factor, does not believe in the great power of proletarian politics, and blindly believes in the universal applicability of systems. It is a variation of bourgeois fetishism. The latter, on the other hand, negates and refuses to admit anything, whatever it is or whether it is right or wrong. It is an anarchistic thought-trend. Both are metaphysical viewpoints.

In reforming regulations and systems in socialist enterprises, it is necessary to follow Chairman Mao's teachings by fully rousing the masses and earnestly developing revolutionary mass criticism, so the masses themselves may distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weed in the course of criticism, rise to abolish the foreigner's slave type of systems transplanted bodily from capitalist and revisionist countries, reform over-complicated and irrational regulations, and establish scientific and new regulations and systems of socialist enterprises that serve proletarian politics, the masses and production, so as to enable the superstructure to serve the socialist economic base better.

The method of "three-in-one combination" of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians is a new form of organization enabling industrial enterprises to follow the mass line under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It helps to pool together the experience and wisdom of the revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians to form a powerful force to win new victory in greater width and depth. It helps revolutionary leading cadres go deeper into reality and the masses to lead them forward. It helps to break up the domination by bourgeois intellectuals over the scientific and technological domain, and the re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers of intellectuals graduated from old schools to thoroughly change their old way of thinking. It also helps workers and fighters with rich practical experience to enter the stage of science and technology, puts science and technology under the leadership of the working class, and allows the masses of workers to develop their talents fully. It is an important measure for the proletariat to exercise total leadership over socialist science and technology, a revolutionary crucible for turning workers and peasants into intellectuals and intellectuals into laborers, a good way to organize and mobilize the masses for building socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

"The proletariat want to transform the world according to their world outlook. So do the bourgeoisie according to theirs."

In the "three-in-one combinations" serious class struggle still goes on to decide who will lead and reform whom, and the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "experts run factories" and "technique first" still occasionally plays the devil.

Some people shout: "You lead in political matters, but let us take charge of technical matters." In "three-in-one combination" groups, some people discriminate against and reject the worker masses, harass and hit them, deny them technical know-how, make things difficult for them, sow dissension among them and corrupt them in an effort to take their place and reform the "three-in-one combination" groups according to the bourgeois image. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, take hold of the key of class struggle, and carry out class analysis everywhere and on everything. In dealing with technicians we must take pains to re-educate them, unite with them and rouse their activism. In dealing with the class enemy we must wage resolute struggle against them.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to conduct mass movement in every kind of work. It won't do not to have mass movement." Without mass mobilization, there will be no true revolutionary movement. Without mass participation, it will be impossible to carry on proletarian revolution. The mud and sludge left by capitalism, revisionism and feudalism can be washed away only in a tremendous revolutionary mass movement. The struggle-criticism-transformation movement that is to change heaven and earth can accomplish its purpose only by relying on the broad masses and with their participation.

The rich experience of our socialist revolution and socialist construction fully demonstrates that in order to run socialist industrial enterprises successfully, it is necessary to follow Chairman Mao's great directive in the "Anshan Steel Constitution," follow the mass line, conduct mass movements in a big way, thoroughly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's crime of resisting the mass line and opposing the conducting of mass movements in a big way, rouse the masses in the broadest and deepest manner, and let the masses most fully and enthusiastically demonstrate their creative wisdom, so they may join forces in a powerful, irresistible torrent of mass movement and rush forward courageously in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

(3)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We cannot go the old way of technological development of other countries of the world and crawl slowly step by step behind them. We must set aside normal rules and procedures, adopt advanced technique where necessary, and build our country as a modern socialist power in not too long an historical period." The principle of "carrying out technical revolution in a big way" laid down in the "Anshan Steel Constitution" is a brilliant embodiment of this far-sighted great thought of Chairman Mao.

The principle of "carrying out technical revolution in a big way" is the most resolute proletarian principle of trusting and relying on the working class in the development of science and technology.

Since the advent of the new China, a vehement struggle between the two lines has always existed with regard to the question of on whom we should rely for the development of science and technology. Our great leader Chairman Mao firmly trusts and relies on the working class. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, on the other hand, have lain prostrate at the feet of the bourgeois technical "authorities" and consistently advocated reliance on the bourgeoisie.

The working class have the thoroughly revolutionary spirit, rich practical experience, and infinite creative power. Countless facts show that so long as we follow Chairman Mao's teachings, implement the principle of "carrying out technical revolution" in a big way, thoroughly criticize and bring to utter disrepute Liu Shao-ch'i's doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace and foreigner's slave philosophy, and conduct in a big way mass activities of technical revolution and technical innovation, the working class will dare to think and act, dare to make revolution, dare to break and do away with foreign rules and regulations, dare to look down on the bourgeois technological and scientific "authorities," develop the communist spirit in the domain of science and technology, and open a revolutionary way for the development of socialist science and technology. They will be able to solve all problems of productive activity most resolutely in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. What foreign countries have we shall also have, and what foreign countries have not we shall create. The appearance of science and technology in our country will change continuously.

Flowers of science and technology of brilliant colors will bloom one after another. We shall scale pinnacles never before scaled by man.

The principle of "carrying out technical revolution in a big way" is the most thorough revolutionary guideline for the defense of national independence and national sovereignty, and for building socialism in an independent, self-determined, and self-reliant manner. To conduct in a big way mass activities of technical revolution and technical innovation is to place the guideline for development of science and technology on the basis of our own strength.

With regard to learning from foreign countries, we must "strike down the slavish way of thinking and bury dogmatism," strike down Liu Shao-ch'i's traitorous guideline of "relying on foreigners for everything," combine learning from foreign countries with a pioneering spirit in a critical attitude, "use foreign things for Chinese purposes," and, relying on the strength of the masses of our own people, rehabilitate and develop national economic construction and science and technology, so as to build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

The principle of "carrying out technical revolution in a big way" is also a guideline of continuing revolution of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the sphere of production struggle and scientific experiment, mankind develops continuously and so does Nature. They never stop permanently at a certain level."

Vigorous carrying out of technical revolution, exploration of scientific and technological domains unknown to man, and ceaseless development from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom is a law that conforms to the development of science and technology and social economy, as well as to man's conquest, utilization and transformation of Nature.

Social progress needs continuous revolution in order to enable society to advance from one stage to another. Similarly, development of science and technology also needs continuous revolution in order to enable science and technology to reach from one peak to a newer peak. The proletariat is the greatest, strongest class. To carry out mass activities of technical revolution and technical innovation, to reform Nature, society and the world and push history forward with the spirit of continuous revolution--this is a task entrusted to the proletariat by history. Only the proletariat dares to undertake and can undertake such a great task.

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"The core of the force that leads our cause is the Chinese Communist Party." "Without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, no revolution can succeed." The principle of "strengthening Party leadership" in the "Anshan Steel Constitution" is the basic guarantee of all our victories.

The Chinese Communist Party is the vanguard of the proletariat. The basic principles of the operation of enterprises outlined in the "Anshan Steel Constitution" are realized through leadership by the Party. Only by strengthening Party leadership can we advance in triumph along the splendid road pointed out in the "Anshan Steel Constitution."

Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought constitute the theoretical basis of the ideology of the Chinese Communist Party. Strengthening Party leadership means strengthening leadership by Mao Tse-tung's thought, relying on the hardcore role of the Party organization, and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command all work in enterprises, reform all departments of an enterprise, occupy all positions in an enterprise, and direct the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in all enterprises.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "China should make greater contributions to mankind." The "Anshan Steel Constitution" which Chairman Mao personally commented on is an ingenious, creative development of the doctrine of the proletarian revolution. It provides the international proletariat a splendid example and effective guarantee in respect of the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist economic basis, the prevention of capitalist restoration, and the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has also opened a splendid way for reforming Nature and society and pushing history forward by mankind.

Let us hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, rally around the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, and operate our enterprises as bright-red big schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought along the splendid road pointed out by the "Anshan Steel Constitution," so as to make still greater contribution toward the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

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Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Long Live Victory of "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

the "people's daily" today frontpages an article entitled "long live the victory of the 'constitution of the anshan iron and steel company'", which is jointly contributed by the writing groups of the ministry of metallurgical industry and of the anshan municipal revolutionary committee. excerpts follow:

in the first spring of the 1970's, our great socialist motherland, under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, is continuing its advance along the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction. everywhere things are thriving and there is an atmosphere of vigour. our socialist industry is also triumphantly marching along the road of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by our great leader chairman mao.

the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" lays down for the proletariat fundamental principles for running enterprises and a great programme for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the economic sphere. the conscientious study and implementation of this constitution is of the greatest practical significance in continuing to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and in deepening the struggle-criticism-transformation on the industrial front.

the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" emerges in china and the far east

after the chinese proletariat seized political power throughout the country, there appeared two diametrically opposed lines on the question of how to run industrial enterprises. the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by our great leader chairman mao guides our country's industrial enterprises along the socialist road, while the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front dished up revisionist methods in an attempt to lead them onto the vile road of capitalist restoration.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, by whole-heartedly relying on the working class, we confiscated the bureaucrat-comprador capitalist enterprises after china's liberation, and quickly rehabilitated industrial production which had been virtually ruined by the kuomintang reactionaries. we repulsed the rabid attacks of the bourgeoisie and accomplished step by step the socialist transformation of the capitalist industry. and at the same time we embarked on large-scale construction of socialist industry, in line with chairman mao's policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". china's socialist industry was built and expanded rapidly.

from the very beginning, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi attempted to strangle our country's young socialist industry in the cradle. he feverishly advocated relying on the bourgeoisie, extending capitalist exploitation and taking the capitalist road. later, liu shao-chi and company copied from abroad and pushed a "sacrosanct" revisionist system of running enterprises. they maintained that since the big enterprises were modernized there was no call for a

technical revolution. they opposed the launching of vigorous mass movements, opposed the policy of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational rules and regulations and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians. they opposed putting proletarian politics in command, opposed party leadership in enterprises and advocated the "system of one-man leadership". all in all, they tried to change the socialist orientation of industrial enterprises, disrupt the socialist economic base and restore capitalism.

in 1956 chairman mao made his famous report on "ten relationships", and the following year he made public "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people". in these two epoch-making documents, chairman mao analyzed in a scientific, systematic and penetrating way the contradictions, classes and class struggle existing in socialist society, mapped out a great programme for china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and pointed out for china the road for industrialization. in 1958 our great leader chairman mao laid down the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and a whole set of policies of walking on two legs.

guided by chairman mao's brilliant thinking and holding high the banner of the general line, the broad masses of industrial workers were fired with enthusiasm and proved themselves highly militant in the revolutionary mass movement of the great leap forward. this revolutionary mass movement battered at foreign stereotypes, old conventions and old order that impeded the development of the productive forces, and gave a tremendous impetus to china's industrial growth. the resounding victory of the great leap forward of 1958 compelled those who had had blind faith in foreign stereotypes to think twice and to begin to have faith in the masses, to doubt the "system of one-man leadership" and to cast a sceptical eye at the revisionist methods of management.

the brilliance of the general line and the surging mass movement struck terror in the hearts of the class enemies at home and abroad and aroused their hatred. fitting in with the evil trend against china whipped up internationally by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, liu shao-chi, peng teh-huai and company rushed forth with wanton attacks on the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes. they did their utmost to oppose the great revolutionary mass movement on the industrial front and sling mud at it in a vain attempt to hold back the wheel of history.

chairman mao sharply pointed out at the lushan meeting of the party in 1959: "the struggle at lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years." under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country smashed the frenzied attacks by right opportunism and successfully defended the party's general line for building socialism. the socialist revolution went deeper and economic construction developed by leaps and bounds. at the time, the anshan iron and steel company, a large socialist industrial enterprise, started a surging movement for an economic and technical revolution. the political-ideological revolution and economic-technical revolution sprang into full bloom across the vast expanse of our country.

our great leader chairman mao summed up with genius the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad and the experience of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly the great pioneering revolutionary mass movement of the great leap forward, and issued on march 22, 1960 his great instruction the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company". in this great constitution chairman mao laid down a series of fundamental principles for the proletariat in running enterprises: keep politics firmly in command; strengthen party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution. this announced the bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front.

"anshan constitution" is proletariat's fundamental law for running enterprises

the five fundamental principles of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" comprehensively, scientifically and profoundly reflect the objective laws of the proletarian running of enterprises and is a creative development of marxism-leninism.

"keep politics firmly in command", placing mao tsetung thought in command of everything is the soul of socialist enterprises. "strengthen party leadership" is the fundamental guarantee for the working class to hold leadership of enterprises firmly and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. "launch vigorous mass movements", trusting and relying on the masses is the source of strength for socialist enterprises in winning victories in the revolution and construction. "institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational rules and regulations, and of close cooperation among workers, cadres and technicians" creatively solves the relations between superstructure and economic base, between leadership and the masses and among the masses in socialist enterprises and points out the orientation for managing enterprises. "go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution" reflects the high aspirations of the chinese working class in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, following their own road in developing industry, and catching up with and surpassing advanced world standards.

the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" epitomizes the will of the chinese working class and has full and resolute support from the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. guided by the constitution, revolutionary mass movements have gained momentum and effectively sustained the leap forward of industrial production in china. the major industrial indexes of the second five-year plan were fulfilled two years ahead of time.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company were not reconciled to their failure and repeatedly plotted and counter-attacked. they played vile counter-revolutionary tricks and did all they could to block the constitution from reaching the masses and resist it. taking advantage of the temporary difficulties in chinese industry caused by the soviet revisionist renegade clique's perfidious

withdrawal of its "specialists" and its tearing up of agreements and by the effects of serious natural disasters to agriculture, liu shao-chi's sinister right-hand man po i-po concocted a set of revisionist regulations. these revisionist regulations reduced the important role of socialist industrial enterprises to no more than "economic organizations", "units for management of production", deliberately covering up the serious class struggle in industrial enterprises. they trumpeted the "right of decision" by "one man" (the director), opposed party leadership and the launching of vigorous mass movements. they advocated "putting profit in command" and material incentives and opposed giving prominence to proletarian politics. liu shao-chi and company churned out these revisionist regulations because they wanted to counterpose them to the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by chairman mao.

confronting the ferocious onslaught by liu shao-chi and company, the working class of our country waged resolute struggles in defence of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company".

the essence of the struggle is the question of political power. the struggle centres on the following questions:

first, strengthen party leadership or oppose it?

chairman mao teaches: "the chinese communist party is the core of leadership of the whole chinese people. without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." the great, glorious and correct communist party of china is a party armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. leadership by the party means leadership by our great leader chairman mao and leadership by mao tsetung thought. vice-chairman lin points out: "in the new historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat enforces its dictatorship and exercises its leadership in every field of work through its vanguard the communist party." without party leadership, there will be no working class leadership and no dictatorship of the proletariat. socialist industrial enterprises are an important position for the dictatorship of the proletariat and an important position for class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so they must be under party leadership. all attempts to weaken or abolish leadership of enterprises by the communist party are serious challenges to the proletariat by the bourgeoisie.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi wildly pushed the "system of one-man leadership", alleging that the director of a plant should have "the power to make final decisions" and the party "committee is an organ which guarantees the fulfillment of the tasks of the director, a business office under the director". this is an out-and-out fallacy by a scab. let us ask: if the director of a plant does not accept the leadership of the chinese communist party and does not rely on the working class, but lords it over others and takes arbitrary action in doing things, then, which class and what state power does his "power to make final decisions" represent? if the party committee is no more than "a business office under the director", is this not openly distorting the character of the party, the vanguard of the proletariat and at one stroke eliminating centralized leadership by the party?

liu shao-chi and company favoured the "system of one-man leadership" because this sign-board would be of great benefit to them in building independent kingdoms and it would

serve his bourgeois headquarters for usurping leadership of the party and state and restoring the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the consolidation and building of the party, party leadership over industrial enterprises has been strengthened, while the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the anti-party bourgeois careerists have become filthy and contemptible dregs of history.

second, proletarian or bourgeois politics in command?

chairman mao teaches: "politics is the commander, the soul in everything". "political work is the life-blood of all economic work. this is particularly true at a time when the social and economic system is undergoing fundamental change." class struggle requires putting proletarian politics firmly in command. this is the fundamental measure set forth in the light of the law of development of socialist society and its economic base. putting proletarian politics firmly in command requires that we firmly grasp class struggle with no deviation from this orientation.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi spread the fallacy of "the dying out of class struggle". talking utter nonsense, he said that classes and class struggle no longer existed in china, and that "capitalists, landlords and rich peasants will all enter socialism," "from now on, there will be no longer revolutionary struggles." with this fallacy of "the dying out of class struggle", liu shao-chi and company tried to benumb the will of the proletariat and other revolutionary people, allowing the landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements and rightists to attack the proletariat frantically. if liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary plot had succeeded, then a counter-revolutionary comeback would have been unavoidable and the working class would have lost its political power and everything else. even if the workers produced mountains of products and 100 million tons of steel, this would only provide wealth for a capitalist restoration and would not be in the possession of the proletariat.

lenin put it well: "politics cannot but have precedence over economics. to argue differently means forgetting the a b c of marxism." there has never been anywhere pure economics that is not subordinate to politics. the relation between politics and economics, between revolution and production, is always that between the commander and the commanded. in industrial enterprises, either proletarian politics or bourgeois politics is in command. this is an objective law independent of man's will. we must consciously put proletarian politics in command of economics, revolution in command of production and revolutionization in command of mechanization, so as to develop the socialist economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front clamoured that they would "use economic methods to manage the economy". what are their "economic methods"? it is to "put profit in command", misdirecting socialist enterprises into bourgeois profit-seeking. it is "material incentives" to corrupt the working class. it is to "let specialists run factories", exercising the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the working class. it is plotting to use "production first" to cover up their secret deals in developing capitalism. what "economic methods" are these? obviously out-and-out bourgeois politics in command exclamation and how to "manage economy"? obviously, they were willfully disintegrating the socialist economy exclamation

putting proletarian politics in command means putting mao tsetung thought in command. arming the masses with mao tsetung thought in order to promote constant revolutionization of people's thinking is the politics of politics, the soul of soul. this is the fundamental guarantee against revisionism, against capitalist restoration. vice-chairman lin points out to us: "it is essential to imbue the workers and peasants with mao tsetung thought through the living study and application of chairman mao's works. only thus can the mental outlook of the working people be changed and spiritual force be transformed into tremendous material force." we must bring about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought on the industrial front. we must use invincible mao tsetung thought to command, direct and transform everything. let the great red banner of mao tsetung thought fly forever over our socialist industrial positions exclamation

third, launch vigorous mass movements or rely on a few people to work lifelessly?

chairman mao put it in a nutshell when he said penetratingly: "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." our party's fundamental line for all work is to trust the masses, rely on them, respect their initiative and adhere to the mass line in all kinds of work.

in the new historical period of socialist revolution, chairman mao teaches us over and over again: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements", and "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement". these teachings give the orientation for launching vigorous mass movements on the industrial front.

the revolutionary mass movement is conscious action by the masses to transform society and nature and to remould their subjective world under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and is the great practice in which consciousness turns to matter and matter to consciousness. the socialist revolution can be carried through to the end and socialist construction carried out with greater, faster, better and more economical results only if socialist enterprises are run by whole-heartedly relying on the working class, uniting with all the forces that can be united, bringing all positive factors into play and launching vigorous mass movements. as lenin pointed out: "living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." since the founding of the people's republic of china, every high tide in the revolutionary mass movement on the country's industrial front has brought fruitful political and economic results.

vice-chairman lin points out: "fear of mass movement is characteristic of right opportunists and bourgeois revolutionaries." the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi completely revealed his counter-revolutionary nature before the great revolutionary mass movement. he was frightened to death and bitterly hated the surging revolutionary movement of the great leap forward, viciously slandered it as having been "brought about in a rush" and threw cold water on it. waving the black flag of "overcoming disorder to restore order", liu shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front pulled together reactionary bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" in a vain attempt to exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat exclamation

chairman mao sharply condemned those people who opposed the launching of vigorous mass movements on the industrial front, pointing out: "they describe the mass movement on the industrial front as 'irregular', depreciating it as "a rural style' or 'a guerilla habit'. this is obviously incorrect."

this teaching of chairman mao's greatly heightens the morale of the working class and deflates the arrogance of the bourgeoisie. the revolutionary mass movement is naturally rational.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao has smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. holding aloft the great banner of revolutionary mass criticism, the chinese working class has criticized and repudiated liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his "sacrosanct" revisionist methods. the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" shines brightly over the motherland.

hold high brilliant banner of "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and advance with big strides

inspired by the magnificent victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the spirit of the ninth party congress, the chinese working class is holding aloft the brilliant banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war", and bringing about a new upsurge in industrial production. the mighty spiritual force engendered by the great proletarian cultural revolution is being transformed into tremendous material force.

chairman mao teaches: "for a very long historical period after the proletariat takes power, class struggle continues as an objective law independent of man's will." the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will continue over a long period of time in the industrial enterprises of our country. we must hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, "carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously," and continue our efforts to implement the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company".

under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, we must continue to strengthen the party's unified leadership of enterprises.

we must always give prominence to proletarian politics, place mao tsetung thought in command of everything and vigorously grasp class struggle, with no deviation from this orientation. we should not only take a firm hold of class struggle on the political and ideological front but also grasp class struggle in the economic sphere well.

a mighty, deep-going and sustained mass movement for increasing production and practising economy on the industrial front is rising with vigour and vitality. the socialist revolutionary emulation to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland is developing in depth.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the movement to increase production and practise economy, take class struggle as the key link, fully arouse the masses and unfold revolutionary mass criticism.

an important task of the enterprises in the struggle-criticism-transformation is to implement further "the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians." cadres must persevere in participating in collective productive labour. workers must participate in managing enterprises and occupy the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, bring into full play the role of the working class as the main force, and particularly the role of veteran workers. it is essential to carry out chairman mao's proletarian policies. in organizing the three-in-one combination forces for management of enterprises and scientific experiments, it is necessary to have the workers as the main force and the revolutionary leading cadres as the backbone, and at the same time bring into full play the role of the technicians.

the reform of irrational rules and regulations is a revolution. in the course of this reform, it is necessary to arouse the masses fully, consult them and ask for their opinions, and carefully examine the existing rules and regulations from the viewpoint of "one dividing into two." we should uphold everything which conforms to mao tsetung thought, and do away with everything which does not. at the same time, new rules and regulations should be established and improved in the light of the needs of the revolution and production.

inspired by chairman mao's brilliant thinking "go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution" and his great call "catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future", the mass technical innovation and technical revolution movements in the industrial enterprises are at present in a new high tide. party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels should pay close attention to the workers' inventions and creations, immediately sum up the experience and popularize them. the chinese people have high aspirations and they have ability to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. the proletariat of china, not only have long prevailed over the decadent bourgeoisie in the west politically, but will also prevail over them in science and technology, and make greater contributions to mankind exclamation

hold high the brilliant banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and march forward in big strides exclamation

long live the victory of the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Reprints Liao-ning Jih-pao Editorial: Long Live Great "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1970)

the "people's daily" today reprints an editorial "long live the great 'constitution of the anshan iron and steel company' exclamation" which appeared in the "liaoning daily" on march 22 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the "constitution" formulated by chairman mao. a summary follows:

ten years ago today, the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" by chairman mao, our great leader and the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, came forth in china and the far east exclamation like bright beacon, it has illuminated the road for the proletariat in running socialist industry.

the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" was a creative development of marxism-leninism made with genius by chairman mao; it gives the fundamental principles for running socialist industrial enterprises successfully, is a mighty weapon in smashing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises and preventing a capitalist restoration, and provides a great programme for developing the socialist economy and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

a history of sharp struggle between the two lines

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period." socialist industry is the country's economic artery, the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a field of heated contention between the two classes.

in the course of china's revolution and construction, chairman mao has always taught us to strengthen party leadership, persist in placing politics in command and adhere to the mass line in all work. in his report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the chinese communist party, chairman mao again stressed that "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class" in our work in the cities, thereby pointing out to us the orientation in running socialist industry well.

to counter chairman mao's revolutionary line, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the anti-party careerist kao kang and company dished up in liaoning a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises when the period of rehabilitation of the national economy began.

they went all out to peddle the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of productive forces". they denied party leadership and the practice of putting proletarian politics in command, and refused to recognize that there are classes and class struggle. acting like capitalists, they declared that "increasing production" was "the supreme and the most fundamental task" of the state industrial and mining enterprises.

they transplanted wholesale the "constitution of the magnitogorsk iron and steel combine", did their utmost to introduce the "system of one-man leadership" and limited the role of the party organization in an enterprise to ensuring and supervising production. they controlled, restricted, repressed and penalized the masses of the workers by means of a whole set of revisionist rules and regulations. they introduced widespread "material incentives" to erode the revolutionary morale of the workers. in this way they opposed the party leadership, the practice of putting proletarian politics in command and mass movements, in their plot to lead china's budding socialist industry onto the vile road of capitalism.

under chairman mao's wise leadership, the fourth plenary session of the party's seventh central committee smashed the kao-jao (kao kang and jao shu-shih) anti-party alliance, and at the same time criticized the revisionist line on running enterprises.

in 1958 chairman mao put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and urged "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind." in his instruction on a document about the former farm machinery plant in tantung, he paid high tribute to the creative talent of the working class and pointed out: "the lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." encouraged and guided by a series of chairman mao's instructions, the working class of liaoning province with vigorous militant spirit and tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm raised a high tide of the great leap forward. the roaring torrent of the revolutionary mass movement broke away with the "constitution of the magnitogorsk iron and steel combine". a leap forward emerged, like thousands of horses galloping. chairman mao's revolutionary line won a brilliant victory.

our great leader chairman mao by his genius summed up the basic experience in socialist construction in our country and in march 1960 laid down the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" stipulating the five fundamental principles for running well socialist enterprises, namely, "keep politics firmly in command; strengthen party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution."

as the socialist revolution went deeper, the struggle between the two lines became fiercer. taking advantage of the temporary difficulties in the national economy, liu shao-chi and company came out again to echo the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries the world over and launched a ferocious onslaught against chairman mao's revolutionary line. they showed extreme hostility toward the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", and stubbornly kept it secret and trying their utmost to resist it. they dished up a counter-revolutionary revisionist programme for running enterprises to directly counter the "constitution". in this sinister programme, they advocated "the system of one-man leadership", giving (the director of a plant) the power to make final decisions, and peddled the sinister trash of putting profit in command, putting professional work in command, putting technique in command, and putting bonus in command to exercise a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the working class and wreck the economic base of socialism in an attempt

to restore capitalism. poisoned by this counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the management of some enterprises began to slip onto the road of capitalism.

at the crucial juncture of the struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, our great leader chairman mao issued the great call "never forget class struggle" at the tenth plenary session of the party's eighth central committee and gave us the orientation of the struggle in time. in 1966, chairman mao, with the genius of the greatest proletarian revolutionary, initiated the great proletarian cultural revolution which is unprecedented in human history. this smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, ferreted out his agents in various places, smashed their plot to restore capitalism, seized back that portion of power they had usurped and smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pushed.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought out the boundless vitality of our socialist industry. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is developing vigorously. the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" has gone even deeper in the hearts of the people. a mass movement to implement the "constitution" is rising on an unprecedented scale. revolution is leading production forward. a new high tide in industrial and agricultural production is surging ahead.

keeping politics firmly in command is basic orientation for running socialist enterprises well

the history of the struggle between the two lines on the front of industry and transportation and communications over the past decade and more shows that the struggle has always focused on the question whether to keep politics firmly in command and give prominence to proletarian politics, or to oppose keeping politics in command and give prominence to bourgeois politics. the essence of the struggle is whether a persistent struggle is carried out in the economic field between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and whether to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat or to restore capitalism.

"keep politics firmly in command". this means strengthening party leadership, placing mao tsetung thought in command of everything, having a firm grasp of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, revolutionizing people's thinking, and using revolution to command and promote production and lead it forward. this is the basic orientation for running socialist industrial enterprises well and the soul of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company".

liu shao-chi, kao kang and the no. one capitalist-roader in northeast china, as well as their agents, consistently and wildly opposed putting proletarian politics in command. they did their utmost to spread the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", talking such nonsense as "the class struggle has fundamentally come to an end", "there are no more class antagonisms" in the mining and other industrial enterprises, and describing enterprises as "economic organizations" engaged solely in production, and saying that "the highest and most fundamental task" for them was "increasing production". they openly put forward the slogan "production first".

chairman mao teaches: "economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics."

in class society there is no "economic organization" that transcends classes and there is no production that is free from politics. before the extinction of classes, production always takes place under given class relations. capitalist enterprises are the tool of the bourgeoisie for exploiting the proletariat and serve the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. socialist enterprises are the economic base for the dictatorship of the proletariat and serve the dictatorship of the proletariat.

under the cover of "production first", liu shao-chi and company unbridledly peddled revisionist trash. they did everything to oppose leadership by the party and resist chairman mao's great instruction "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class", established "the system of one-man leadership", preached "let specialists run factories" and worked to create a bourgeois privileged stratum. they frenziedly opposed chairman mao's great principles "develop the economy and ensure supplies" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they cried "put profit in command" and made the pursuit of profits the goal of production and the criterion for the management of enterprises, using capitalist liberalization to undermine the socialist planned economy. they opposed chairman mao's great teaching: "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and the revolutionization of people's thinking. they resorted to material incentives, using bourgeois egoism to corrupt the souls of the working people. all this was aimed at changing the socialist orientation of enterprises, dissolving the socialist economic foundation, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

chairman mao teaches: "invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way."

in order to carry out the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and to keep to the fundamental orientation of keeping politics firmly in command, the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line must be thoroughly eliminated and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the economic field carried forward, so that socialist industrial enterprises become big red schools of mao tsetung thought.

mass line is fundamental line for running socialist enterprises well

the mass line is the party's fundamental line for all work as well as the fundamental line for running socialist industrial enterprises well:

there has been a sharp struggle on the industrial and transport and communications fronts for over a decade on the question of whether to adhere to the mass line and launch vigorous mass movements or rely on a few "specialists" and "authorities" in running enterprises by themselves.

"the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." adherence to the mass line means complete trust in the masses, reliance on them and respect for their initiative and whole-hearted reliance on the working class in running enterprises well.

liu shao-chi and company all long frenziedly resisted the party's mass line. they hoisted a black flag -- the theory that "the masses are backward", viciously slandering the

working class as not having a "high political consciousness" and saying it "could not be relied on". they did their utmost to push the "system of one-man leadership", introduced the system of putting the chief engineer in charge of technical matters and putting the chief accountant in charge of economic work, giving them the power to control production, technical matters and finance. liu shao-chi and company lauded the bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" to the skies and trampled the workers underfoot.

"in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." "the mass movement is necessary in all work. without the mass movement things won't go." adherence to the mass line means respecting the initiative of the masses, developing technical innovations and technical revolution in a big way and building socialist industry in accordance with the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." however, liu shao-chi and company regarded foreign techniques, foreign equipment and foreign experts as sacrosanct, copied foreign blueprints and transplanted them all, feverishly pushed the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace in an attempt to make china's economy an appendage of imperialism and social-imperialism. liu shao-chi's doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and his slavish comprador philosophy are, in substance, traitors' philosophy, compradors' philosophy and quislings' philosophy and must be resolutely smashed and the influence thoroughly eliminated.

chairman mao teaches: "our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class", "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." the leadership of the working class is realized through the communist party -- the vanguard of the proletariat. it is impossible to talk about socialism apart from party leadership, apart from the leadership of mao tsetung thought and apart from the working class, and the sole consequence would be the restoration of capitalism. in desperately pushing "the system of one-man leadership" and "let specialists run factories", liu shao-chi and company aimed at opposing party leadership, opposing mao tsetung thought, suppressing the workers and setting up "independent kingdoms", so that they could turn enterprises into their vantage points for carrying out capitalist restoration and exercising the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

"put profit in command", "put technique in command" and "let specialists run factories" are the chief measures of the revisionist line in controlling enterprises and they must be exposed, criticized and resolutely eliminated. we must conscientiously institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians. with regards to the revolutionary technicians it is essential to enable them to be re-educated by the working class and to give full play to their positive role in the technical ranks of the three-in-one combination with the workers as the main body.

the struggle between the two lines that has revolved around the attitude toward the masses and the mass movement is a struggle between the two world outlooks. the thorough-going historical materialism and the proletarian world outlook are to take the masses as the motive force in the making of world history, trust the masses, rely on them, respect their initiative and enthusiastically support mass movements. the out-and-out

historical idealism and the bourgeois world outlook, on the other hand, brand the masses as "mobs", as "imbeciles", and stifle their initiative and creative power.

the great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. it spelt the complete bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. but, as lenin said, "the corpse of capitalism is decaying and disintegrating in our midst, polluting the air and poisoning our lives", the pernicious influence of the revisionist line has not been completely eradicated. the task confronting us at present is to deepen the struggle in the economic field between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, to criticize revisionism thoroughly and to carry out item by item in all enterprises the five principles of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", making it the supreme guiding principle for socialist industrial construction.

long live the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" exclamation

Tientsin Boiler Plant Holds High Banner of "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" Formulated by Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Mar. 24, 1970)

the communist party committee and revolutionary committee of the tientsin boiler plant in north china are firmly implementing the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and have launched vigorous mass movements in both production and construction in line with chairman mao's teaching "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements". this has aroused the great revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the revolutionary masses and brought a new look to the enterprise. the plant's revolution and production are advancing victoriously along the course of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

only by vigorous mass movements can chairman mao's revolutionary line be implemented

there has been a fierce struggle between the two lines in the course of the plant's production and construction. whether to persist in putting politics in command or to push "production first"? whether to strengthen party leadership or to carry out the "system of one-man leadership"? whether to rely on the workers or on "specialists to run factories"? whether to make vigorous technical innovations and technical revolution or to push the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace"? these questions were the focus of the struggle. in the course of it, the plant's party committee and revolutionary committee have deeply recognized that only by launching vigorous mass movements so as to enable the revolutionary masses to grasp chairman mao's general and specific policies for building sociatism, could they effectively resist the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and guarantee that the enterprise adheres to the socialist orientation.

in order to arouse the masses widely and launch vigorous mass movements, the party committee and revolutionary committee have firmly grasped three things:

one. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the course of struggle so that the revolutionary masses' ability to distinguish right from wrong is raised;

two. revolutionary mass criticism in the course of struggle so that the revolutionary masses can more clearly see the great harm wrought by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line;

three. the summing up of experience in the course of struggle so that the revolutionary masses can constantly raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line through practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge.

for a time at the beginning of last year, the plant paid more attention to production than politics, more attention to quantity than quality and more attention to output value than to new products. directing their attention to this situation, the plant's party committee and revolutionary committee mobilized the revolutionary workers, cadres and intellectuals to study conscientiously chairman mao's teachings on giving prominence to proletarian politics. they vigorously exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash advocated by liu shao-chi, such as "production first", "putting profit in command", "material incentives", "let specialists run factories" and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. thus, they recognized clearly the reactionary nature of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and strengthened their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. from then on, they persisted in putting proletarian politics in command in every field of activity and vigorously grasped the living study and application of mao tsetung thought as the most fundamental task. they ran various mao tsetung thought study classes in the light of concrete problems, often held meetings to exchange experience in the study and application of mao tsetung thought and talk about the miserable life in the old society and the happiness of the new society, carry on deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and steadily raise their level of ideological revolutionization. the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses have turned the revolutionary slogan "win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the socialist motherland" into practice and consciously adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line, thus, chairman mao's general and specific policies shine magnificently and have borne abundant fruit in this plant.

only by launching vigorous mass movements can leadership always maintain revolutionary vitality

chairman mao teaches: "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant have come to understand that in the course of socialist construction whether the leadership trusts the masses, relies on them and launches vigorous mass movements is an important issue which determines whether the leadership can overcome conservative ideas, maintain its revolutionary vitality and lead the masses in always advancing.

in march of last year the plant was given the task of trial producing a new type of coal-saving boiler. the time limit was within two months. some leading cadres were not so sure

whether it could be done. the party committee and the revolutionary committee started a mao tsetung thought study course with workshop cadres and veteran workers attending, and organized the masses to discuss the task. through this study and discussion, the masses realized that the trial production of the new boiler was necessary in carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and that it was a revolution to transform china's industrial boilers. they became more confident and courageously took up the task. the workers of the whole plant soon swung into action. they applied mao tsetung thought to analyze and solve difficulties. as a result, it took them only 18 days to trial-produce the new-type boiler in the spirit of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

this enabled the members of the party committee and the revolutionary committee to understand better the truth that "the masses are the real heroes" and that "the masses have boundless creative power." they recognized that so long as they trusted the masses, relied on them and launched vigorous mass movements, they could break through all obstructions and surmount all difficulties, and if they departed from the masses they could achieve nothing. the party committee and the revolutionary committee conscientiously summed up the experience in this undertaking, and made it a rule that they would persevere in three things:

one. when they are given an urgent task by the leadership and are uncertain whether they can fulfil the task, they should persevere in drawing strength from the masses.

toward the end of august last year the leadership gave this plant an extra task of making equipment with an annual capacity of producing 3,000 tons of synthetic ammonia. the time limit for delivery was the end of september. some parts of the equipment were to be processed by other factories and the plant leadership was not sure whether the task could be fulfilled in time. the party committee and the revolutionary committee launched a mass movement, organized the masses to analyze the problems that might arise in the course of production, and devise ways and means to solve these problems. as a result, they soon proceeded with the task and fulfilled it in good time.

two. when there are signs that people are shrinking from difficulties and set-backs, they persist in going among the masses to find solutions. inspired by chairman mao's resounding call "unite to win still greater victories", the workers were resolved to work hard in the third quarter of last year so as to fulfil the 1969 state production plan three months ahead of schedule. but in september, the cars which they were to fit with oil tanks failed to arrive, threatening to thwart their efforts. the leadership put the matter to the masses. as a result, the masses were quickly mobilized and, after overcoming one difficulty after another, they succeed in bringing the cars to the plant, thus ensuring the fulfilment of the yearly plan 3 months ahead of time.

three. when there are signs of conceit on scoring achievements, they persist in going among the masses to ask for criticism of their own shortcomings. when the plant fulfilled its 1969 production plan ahead of time, some leading members tended to slacken their efforts. the plant party committee and revolutionary committee immediately launched an open-door rectification movement. they got the masses to help the leadership find out its shortcomings, and criticized conservative

ideas such as "the revolution is accomplished" and "production is up to the ceiling". basing themselves on the three hundred or more opinions and suggestions put forward by the masses, the party committee and revolutionary committee revised the plan for overfulfilment. the leadership and the masses made concerted efforts in the remaining three months to produce goods to the tune of some 5.5 million yuan over and above the state production plan.

by firmly relying on the masses and by accepting their supervision and help, the plant party committee and revolutionary committee members have made marked progress in the revolutionization of their thinking. the leading members retain a vigorous revolutionary spirit and maintain revolutionary enthusiasm, leading the masses in constantly carrying forward the mass movement to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war".

> only by launching vigorous mass movements can we carry out the principle of "hard struggle" and of "building up our country through diligence and frugality"

their practice in struggle has helped the communist party committee and the revolutionary committee of the tientsin boiler plant to understand clearly that the principles of "regeneration through one's own efforts" and "hard struggle" are proletarian inheritances and great principles for building socialism. to carry out these principles we must fully arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements.

in order that chairman mao's great principles of "regeneration through one's own efforts", "hard struggle" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality" may be grasped by the revolutionary masses, the plant party committee and revolutionary committee have brought three types of education into prominence:

one. education on revolutionary traditions to help people understand that self-reliance and hard struggle is a glorious tradition of the party, and we must inherit and carry this tradition forward if we want to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

two. education on classes and class struggle, which consists of visits to the "exhibition of class education on santiaoshih" and talks by veteran workers who suffered bitterly in the old society to contrast their bitter past with the happy present. all this makes people clear that self-reliance and hard struggle are important for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

three. education through anti-waste exhibitions which display huge quantities of hoarded or rejected materials lying idle under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past. this makes people see that "corruption and waste are very great crimes". gaining much from this kind of education, the revolutionary workers and cadres say: "we held no power and suffered greatly in the old society. today we are the masters and hold power in our hands. we must retain and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and of building up our country through diligence and frugality, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end."

with their understanding deepened, the masses and cadres launch large-scale activities for increasing production and practising economy. they work out plans to these ends

and seek ways and means and make countless technical innovations to fulfil them. as a result, the workers throughout the plant are fostering the habits of hard struggle and frugality. although output was greatly increased last year, the plant saved over 330 tons of coal, some 1,700 tons of water and more than 17,000 kilowatt hours of electricity for the state. it has become a national advanced unit for economizing on home-used coal.

from consciousness to matter and from matter to consciousness

vice-chairman lin piao teaches us: "once mao tsetung thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power."

because of the vigorous mass movements carried out at the tientsin boiler plant the revolutionary masses there have grasped chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his general and specific policies for building socialism. this has given rise to tremendous material force and produced big material results.

last year the plant fulfilled the state plan in an all-round way three months ahead of schedule, and its output value for the year was 68 per cent higher than in 1966, the previous peak year. moreover, the cost of its products was reduced by 28 per cent as compared with 1966. the profit delivered to the state was 2.5 per cent higher than in 1966. the ratio of circulating funds to output value was greatly reduced. the quality of products was appreciably improved. some 20 important technical innovations were made and many new products were turned out. in the great seventies production has gone up steadily; the plant overfulfilled its monthly quotas for january and february, with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

having been tempered in the great mass movements, the workers and revolutionary cadres and technical personnel at the plant have undergone a profound change in their outlook. they have placed the living study and application of mao tsetung thought above all other work, consciously revolutionized their thinking and all along maintained revolutionary vigour. they see their work as part of the overall revolutionary situation. while trying to make things easier for others, they have always come forward to shoulder heavy burdens and undertake difficult jobs. they have brought into full play the communist style of work and the spirit of socialist cooperation.

"Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" Formulated by Chairman Mao Stimulates Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 23, 1970)

the brilliant "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by our great leader chairman mao is guiding china's biggest iron and steel centre in its rapid advance in line with mao tsetung thought. revolution and production have been stimulated and the company has taken on a new look and is seething with enthusiasm and prosperity. there are new developments.

since entering the great 1970's, the company's workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians, in close combination with struggle-criticism-transformation, have intensified their living study and application of mao tsetung thought, centred on implementing the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company." factories and mines of the company have organized mao tsetung thought study classes to implement the anshan constitution in an all-round way, and held meetings to exchange experience in this work. in the mines, at the side of furnaces and in the workshops, the workers carried out revolutionary mass criticism along with the revolutionary cadres and technicians. with the anshan constitution as their weapon, they angrily denounced and thoroughly criticized the towering crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. careful study and mass criticism have helped them grasp more fully the "anshan constitution" and raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. this has propelled struggle-criticism-transformation in the company with gathering momentum and resulted in new victories in revolution and production. since the beginning of this year, the output of pig iron, steel, steel billets, rolled steel, coke, sintered ore and other main products has risen steadily and the consumption of raw materials and other materials and fuel has dropped appreciably, and the time per heat of steel has been shortened. the company's steel mills are producing cold-rolled silicon-steel sheets in rolls and other new products, thus filling up some blanks in the varieties of rolled steel.

the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" was formulated by our great leader chairman mao on march 22, 1960. during the great leap forward in 1958, the workers at anshan held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and waged resolute struggle against the revisionist line in running enterprises. they firmly placed politics in command, launched vigorous mass movements, went full steam ahead with tennical innovations and technical revolution, and achieved fruitful results. chairman mao summed up the great creative experience of the chinese working class and formulated the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company". in it he laid down the five fundamental principles for running socialist enterprises well, namely, "keep politics firmly in command; strengthen party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovation and technical revolution". this was in sharp contrast to the

soviet revisionist "constitution of the magnitogorsk iron and steel combine" (the revisionist system of management practised in the soviet magnitogorsk iron and steel combine). the great "anshan constitution" emerged like the red sun in the far east, in china exclamation it lights up the road for the proletariat in running enterprises. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi and his agents at anshan, panic-stricken by the "anshan constitution", bitterly hated it and stubbornly kept it secret. they resisted it and energetically pushed the "magnitogorsk constitution". they advocated such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as "let specialists run factories", "production first", "put profit in command" and "material incentives" and put down the vigorous mass movements so as to mis-direct the anshan iron and steel company onto the capitalist road.

the great proletarian cultural revolution which our great leader chairman mao initiated and is leading has cleared the way for the proletariat to run factories and all economic undertakings. on march 22, 1968, the anshan municipal revolutionary committee was set up. the first plenary session of the committee passed a decision for firm implementation of the "anshan constitution". thus, the great "anshan constitution" which had been pigeonholed by liu shao-chi and company for a long time swiftly became known to the workers and immediately gave great impetus to the enterprise. under the leadership and with the assistance of the revolutionary committees at various levels and the people's liberation army men supporting the left, the revolutionary masses hold high the banner of the "anshan constitution". they have carried out sustained revolutionary mass criticism and use the five principles of the "anshan constitution" to guide and promote the struggle-criticism-transformation in order to turn the anshan iron and steel company into a great red school of mao tsetung thought. with unprecedented revolutionary vigour and enthusiasm, the cadres and workers have topped one production target after another. in 1969 alone, they successfully trial-produced over 430 new products and completed more than 2,000 technical innovations. the vigorous development of revolution and production fully shows the tremendous power of the "anshan constitution".

chairman mao teaches: "there is no construction without destruction. destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution." the past two years of experience have helped the revolutionary masses of the anshan iron and steel company to understand profoundly that full implementation of the "anshan constitution" requires a profound ideological revolution, deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism, relentless criticism of "the constitution of the magnitogorsk iron and steel combine" and thorough elimination of the pernicious influence of its revisionist line for running enterprises.

in line with chairman mao's teachings "politics is the commander, the soul in everything" and "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", the anshan workers, holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, roundly criticized the attempts of liu shao-chi and his agents to restore capitalism by peddling the "constitution of the magnitogorsk iron and steel combine" and such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "put profit in command" and "material incentives". through revolutionary mass criticism, they have taken a further step in drawing a clear line of demarcation between the revisionist line in running enterprises and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this has heightened their determination to put proletarian politics in

first place. the revolutionary masses of the company's seamless tubing mill said: "when we put politics in command, the situation is completely new; otherwise, it would be lifeless. the capitalist roaders of the mill stubbornly pushed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as 'using economic methods to manage economic undertakings' and 'doing whatever is profitable'; regardless of the interests of the state, the capitalist roaders advocated the fallacy 'the mill will not accept orders for processing steel tubes which are wanted in small numbers, which must meet high and stringent standards, which are difficult to produce and which are of the same specifications.' as a result, the capitalist roaders led our socialist enterprise onto the road of capitalism and production was lifeless." after the establishment of the mill's revolutionary committee, taking the "anshan constitution" as their weapon, the revolutionary masses undertook revolutionary mass criticism of the fallacy centred on "material incentives". this cleared the way for putting proletarian politics in command and greatly stimulated revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness. they persevere in using mao tsetung thought to command everything, always bear in mind the interests of the country and dare to shoulder heavy tasks. they are ingenious in finding ways to expand the types and specifications of products and have turned out very big, long, thick, thin and hard seamless steel tubes. the number of types and specifications is well above the whole for the previous 13 years and production is now more than double the originally designed capacity.

chairman mao teaches: "the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party", "without the leadership of the chinese communist party no revolution can succeed." the workers and revolutionary cadres of the company have received a profound education in studying again these great teachings of chairman mao's and in their study and conscientious implementation of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company". they have conscientiously studied chairman mao's great programme on consolidating and building the party and the new party constitution and criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in pushing "let specialists run factories" and the "system of one-man leadership" in an attempt to abolish party leadership. this helped the revolutionary masses understand even more clearly the greatness, glory and correctness of the chinese communist party built and nurtured by our great leader chairman mao. they said that only by putting the socialist enterprises under the absolute leadership of the party could it be guaranteed that socialist enterprises would never change their nature and always march forward victoriously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they pledged firmly to establish the concept of party leadership, actively and consciously follow party leadership and uphold it, unite closely around the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, closely follow chairman mao's great strategic plan and continue to win new victories in both revolution and production.

in implementing the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", the leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels and the workers condemned the towering crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in sabotaging the "launching of vigorous mass movements" and "the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians." they established the

system of cadre participation in collective productive labour and elected a great number of advanced workers to the leading groups of the revolutionary committees at all levels to lead and manage socialist enterprises. many plants and mining enterprises have set up "three-in-one" combination groups with workers as main body and participated in by technicians and revolutionary cadres. in close cooperation, they have carried out a mass technical revolution and carefully changed irrational rules and regulations, thus pushing ahead production. big clumsy and outmoded equipment which the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois "authorities" insisted could not be altered have been improved by the "three-in-one" technical innovation groups and are now more useful.

determined to raise even higher the brilliant banner of the anshan constitution, the revolutionary committees at all levels are now summing up their experience, noting their short-comings and accelerating the work of struggle-criticism-transformation to win still greater victory in both revolution and production and winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

PLA

PLA Commanders and Fighters Help with Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army are helping with spring farming as an action to implement the great leader chairman mao's brilliant strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they are enthusiastically helping the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members grasp revolution and promote production so as to wrest an excellent harvest in the first year of the 70's.

with the coming of spring, p.l.a. units have run mao tsetung thought study classes in how to do a good job in spring farming. commanders and fighters conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "now is the season for spring ploughing, and it is hoped that the leading comrades, all the working personnel and the masses of the people in every liberated area will grasp the link of production in good time and strive for even greater achievements than those of last year."

the p.l.a. units have sent mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to villages and helped leading bodies at various levels make preparations for spring ploughing. during this busy season, large numbers of commanders and fighters are going among the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and working alongside them.

large numbers of teams for repairing farming implements for the communes or giving medical treatment to the peasants have gone to the rural areas.

following chairman mao's teaching "cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined", p.l.a. commanders and fighters enthusiastically help the leading bodies

of people's communes and production brigades to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, give prominence to proletarian politics and bring into full play their role as command posts.

the first thing the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit in the chengtu area did after crossing mountains and rivers to reach the place they had been assigned to support agriculture was to help the commune revolutionary committee study chairman mao's works and strongly criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. with members of the revolutionary committee, they went to the production brigades and teams to hear the peasants' opinions and join in farm work. they were praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

in supporting spring farming, p.l.a. commanders and fighters often hold meetings with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members to exchange experience on the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the fields or in their homes so as to encourage the concept of farming for the revolution and give full play to their socialist enthusiasm.

commanders and fighters supporting agriculture on peking's outskirts popularized among the commune members the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao and his great teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai". they also helped the peasants sum up their experience in grasping revolution and promoting production.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters working at the forefront of spring farming with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members are displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, working to transform nature by building facilities for winning an excellent harvest this year.

braving wind and snow, p.l.a. men supporting agriculture on huhehot's outskirts in the inner mongolian autonomous region joined the commune members in working to complete three canals with a combined length of over 100 kilometres before spring farming. as a result 18,000 hectares of arid land were brought under irrigation.

commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit in lhasa joined the peasants of tibetan nationality in working day and night to dredge a canal running across lhasa's northern outskirts. thanks to this, large tracts of land were irrigated in time for spring farming.

commanders and fighters on the fukien front have helped local poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members build irrigation facilities by leading water through tunnels cut in the hills and reclaiming sea beaches to increase the arable land. thus they have contributed to agricultural production.

POLITICS AND MEDICINE

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts to Overcome After-Effects of Infantile Paralysis

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

"using chairman mao's philosophic concepts to defeat an 'incurable disease'" is an article contributed by hospital no. 208 of the chinese people's liberation army carried recently by the "people's daily". excerpts follow:

there is no absolutely "incurable disease"

the after-effects of infantile paralysis, a fairly common disease, have long been adjudged "incurable" by bourgeois medical "authorities" at home and abroad.

is this after all "incurable"? with this question in mind we studied and re-studied chairman mao's works of philosophy. chairman mao teaches: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." chairman mao's great teaching makes us understand that there are things that we do not yet know, but that there are no unknowable things; there are diseases that, on account of the specific conditions, as yet cannot be cured, but there are no absolutely incurable diseases. we cannot yet cure some diseases because we still do not understand them and we have not found the ways to cure them. it is a metaphysical approach to regard the after-effects of infantile paralysis as "incurable".

applying the materialist dialectical viewpoint, we made an all-round and systematic analysis of the after-effects and maintain that in the overwhelming majority of cases, some of the damaged motor nerve cells have not been completely destroyed. a limb of a patient may be paralyzed, but most of his body is still healthy. the part and the whole are interconnected, affect each other and condition each other. while it is true that the part can affect the whole, it is all the more true that the whole influences the part. therefore, given an effective method of treatment, the functioning of normal motor nerve cells being fully used, those motor nerve cells that were not completely destroyed being stimulated to restore function, plus the effect of the patient's subjective factor, it is entirely possible to restore function of the paralyzed limb to varying degrees.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality", we tried to deal with the after-effects of infantile paralysis with acupuncture. after repeated practice, we worked out a method of stimulating acupuncture points. applying this method in clinical practice, we have gained rather good results. thus, with facts we have smashed the fallacy that the after-effects of infantile paralysis are "incurable".

making concrete analysis of concrete cases; resolving different contradictions by different methods

we use a method of stimulating acupuncture points to treat the after-effects of infantile paralysis and have found it of varying degrees of effectiveness for most patients. we repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teachings on "concrete analysis of concrete conditions" and "qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods." we recognized that the symptoms of such patients vary greatly, depending on the specific set of

conditions in each case. particularity as well as universality of contradiction is therefore to be found in every case. only by analyzing each case concretely, studying its particular contradictions carefully and grasping the special laws governing it can we find methods of cure.

the primary manifestations of the disease we have divided into three categories: flaccidity of the muscles, permanent contraction of muscles, and mixed cases, and each may be light, medium or serious. we analyzed each case concretely so that the treatment suited it, and we achieved good results rapidly.

take one patient of the medium mixed type. his right lower limb had been paralyzed and the right foot seriously distorted for five years. various muscles of the diseased limb were flaccid and others contracted. the first two treatments we gave him achieved little.

following chairman mao's teaching "in studying the particularity of any kind of contradiction ... we must not be subjective and arbitrary but must analyse it concretely. without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction", we made an all-round study and analysis of his symptoms. in general, patients with distortion of the foot fall into three main categories: the foot turns inward, the foot turns outward and there is drop foot. but his right foot had turned backward 180 degrees with the sole turned upward and the top of the foot touching the ground. he had great difficulty in walking. the distortion of his foot had its own characteristics. the first two treatments were ineffective because we had not concretely analyzed the special features of his case and had used the usual treatment for distortion of the foot. so, while treating muscle flaccidity and contraction, we immobilized the foot so as to change his original walking pattern and consolidate the effects of the treatment. after several treatments his lower limb recovered considerable function and the serious foot distortion was set right.

grasp principal contradiction in treatment;
concentrate forces to wage war of annihilation

the after-effects of infantile paralysis are fairly complicated. a key problem in the treatment is the ability to grasp the principal contradiction and concentrate forces to resolve it.

early this year we admitted a patient, daughter of a worker, who had suffered from serious multiple paralysis and could not stand up. where should we start treating her? we studied the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." after carefully analyzing and studying her symptoms, we took as the principal contradiction atrophy of the muscles of the buttocks and the flaccidity of the muscles actuating the hip joint. so, acting according to chairman mao's teaching on concentrating armed force to wage a war of annihilation, we decided that we should, first of all, devote our efforts to solving the problem of the tensile force of the muscles actuating the hip joint. this strengthened the hip joint and the result was very effective. she could stand up and walk without crutches.

chairman mao's teaching that the principal contradiction and the secondary contradiction can change places in certain conditions helped us grasp that after basically solving the principal contradiction of muscle flaccidity in the region of the hip joint, paralysis of the muscle of the lower back became the principal contradiction. we then concentrated our efforts on that. at the same time, we made some efforts to treat atrophy of the big muscle of the buttocks and the knee, which had been turned around. the condition in the lower back was improved greatly. finally we devoted our efforts to dealing with the turned knee and the drop foot, and to consolidating the improvement in the lower back. we were able to improve the position of the knee and the foot. finally, this girl was able to walk to school without crutches.

pay attention to external causes, put more emphasis on internal causes and give full play to subjective initiative of patient

chairman mao teaches: "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes."

medical treatment can play only a certain role in promoting the development of the contradictions within a patient's organism. therefore, it is necessary to bring the patient's subjective initiative into play in the course of treatment. this enables the internal causes to play their full role.

one patient from a poor peasant family had suffered from the after-effects of infantile paralysis for 15 years, and both lower limbs were badly paralyzed. he could get about only by crawling. after acupuncture treatment the right leg showed remarkable improvement. this made it possible for him to stand up and exercise his legs. however, the moment he stood up, his legs would tremble and his head would bead with sweat. he put the crutches aside and went on crawling.

with this problem in mind, we turned to chairman mao's great teaching: "the fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing." the main reason this patient could not stand up was that he lacked the courage and confidence to keep on exercising his legs. therefore we studied chairman mao's works with him. together we recalled the past bitterness and compared it with the present happiness and launched revolutionary mass criticism. this made him determined to get better for the revolution. he made this pledge: "i must follow chairman mao's teaching of 'fearing neither hardship nor death' and i'll exercise my legs no matter what the pain with revolutionary tenacity. i'll stand up and follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life."

being imbued with the idea of getting well for the revolution, he kept exercising his legs with the help of the crutches day after day, no matter what the pain. his physical condition began to improve. his legs became fuller and stronger. he eventually stood up full of confidence.

it is invincible mao tsetung thought that gives us wisdom and strength to cure the after-effects of infantile paralysis. we are determined to make further efforts in studying and applying chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts in a living way in the course of medical treatment and to do a still better job in remoulding our subjective world outlook while transforming the objective world, so as to make new contributions to the people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Message to His Compatriots and Solemn Declaration by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a message to his compatriots and a solemn declaration to the press here yesterday. full text follows:

message and solemn declaration by
samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian
head of state
(march 23, 1970)

i pay my highest respects to her majesty the queen, and extend my respectful regards to the buddhist clergy and my dear compatriots.

i convey to you my most sincere, constant and affectionate feelings.

the handful of reactionary bourgeois elements and princes, who were able to climb to the highest positions thanks to the sangkum reastr niyum and its president and consequently seize all kinds of privileges, have not only expressed their "gratitude" by "deposing" me illegally but moreover have slung mud at me, vilified me with monstrous slanders and base accusations including the accusation of my betrayal of the motherland "to serve foreign interests".

but my grief at these slanders and accusations is not so acute as my grief at the present very unfortunate fate of our country which is being wantonly ravaged by the group of traitors and renegades who have unbridledly imposed on the nation a dictatorship (after having violated and thrown overboard the constitution of the kingdom) and is leading our country straight to anarchism and war provoked by u.s. imperialism. our country of khmer had been known in the world as an oasis of peace and stability (for many years up to the eve of the crisis created by men of the march 1970 coup d'etat).

at present the liberty, democracy, relative prosperity, unity and national union which our people enjoyed not long ago have all been destroyed, reduced to nothing.

our soldiers have been ordered to give up defending the frontiers and the country's territory to set themselves against their own compatriots and ruthlessly repress all those who dare to show even the slightest verbal opposition to the new fascist power which serves u.s. imperialism.

this is not an accusation made by me but an obvious fact seen by all clear-sighted observers in the world.

the lon nol-sisowath sirikmatak-cheng heng clique declared that i was a "traitor" and that i had "sold out" my country to foreign countries, because i wanted to make our nation avoid, on the one hand, losing its good reputation of

wisdom and maturity and, on the other, running into great danger in the future by provoking recklessly and with undue hostility socialist viet nam which the u.s.a., the richest and biggest military power of the world, failed to bring to its knees.

my devotion and loyalty to the nation have become a crime of high treason owing to the "good will" of my enemies.

however, their "condemnation" does not disturb me much since they themselves are genuine renegades who have insatiable greed for power, wealth and fame, and are mere cowards who only dare to attack sihanouk in his absence and stab him in the back.

therefore this despicable clique will not be able to affect me or make me fall back from my unshakable determination to defend the supreme and long-term interests of my motherland and her liberty.

the millions of khmers at home and the thousands of khmers abroad will certainly very soon uphold the banner of revolt against the reactionary lon nol-sirikmatak-cheng heng clique and its masters -- the u.s. imperialists. the patriotic khmers will overthrow these traitors and drive their accomplices and their u.s. masters out of our country. after victory, our patriots will build up a new kampuchea whose power will remain forever in the hands of the progressive, industrious and pure working people, who will ensure that our motherland will have a bright future with social justice, equality and fraternity among all khmers.

x x x x

the treason, cowardice, slanders and the despicable attacks by the reactionaries have opened my eyes and made me painfully aware of my unpardonable naivety and my mis-judgement which made me believe that a free, democratic, peaceful, prosperous and happy country could be built with the help of such notorious personages, the corrupt bourgeois elements and princes, fascists, reactionaries as those making up the present "government" and "parliament" of phnom penh.

the "heavy blow" they dealt me and are still dealing me serves as a painful but very useful lesson to me, a lesson i will never forget all my life.

in view of this mis-judgement, i should resign the function as head of state after our people's certain victory over their enemies and reactionary oppressors and their masters -- the u.s. imperialists. and on that very occasion i will give our progressive youth and working people the possibility of fully assuming the responsibility of national construction and defence with the co-operation of the entire nation.

x x x x

in the present circumstances my task has not yet been fulfilled, because i will never allow the treacherous reactionaries, with the backing of the power of u.s. dollars and at bayonet point, to go on wantonly trampling underfoot the ideals, laws and basic principles of the state with impunity.

and it is in this spirit that i solemnly declare as follows:

1. in my capacity as legal head of state of cambodia, a supreme position given me by the khmer people unanimously, i irrevocably dissolve the lon nol government and the two chambers of parliament who have betrayed their constitutional oaths and the constitution of the kingdom.

2. i call on all my compatriots and all the foreigners residing in cambodia not to recognize and carry out the decrees (prakas, kret), laws (kram), orders, messages, circulars, judgements, all kinds of decisions, and verdicts -- "works" which the lon nol-sirikmatak-cheng heng group and their accomplices or servants have produced or are going to produce.

3. a new national union government will be established. a provisional consultative assembly will also be established (for assisting the government), whose members will be qualified representatives from all circles of the khmer society (monks, peasants and farmers, workers and other labourers, merchants, industrialists, armymen, policemen, provincial guard, youth and intellectuals, functionaries, women, etc...).

4. a national liberation army will be formed.

5. all khmer people at home and abroad (the clergy and laymen, armymen and civilians, men and women) -- who cherish the ideals of independence, democracy, neutrality, progress, socialism, buddhism and nationalism, and stand for territorial integrity of the country within her existing frontiers, anti-imperialism and anti-neocolonialism -- will unite, to form a united front under the official name "the national united front of kampuchea" (abbreviation: "f.u.n.k.").

the essential tasks of the f.u.n.k. consist in:

one. liberate our motherland from the dictatorship and oppression by the reactionary and pro-imperialist lon nol-sirikmatak-cheng heng clique.

two. struggle against the u.s. imperialists who have invaded our indo-china and are oppressing its peoples and breeding injustice, war and all kinds of calamities, hostility and disunity, troubles, crises and misery among our three peoples -- the khmers, vietnamese and laotians; and this struggle will be waged side by side with the socialist, progressive, anti-imperialist countries or peoples, far and near, with their complete support.

three. rebuild our country and make her advance as rapidly as possible along the road of progress following our victory over our enemies. this task of reconstruction is to be accomplished by all of us, the khmers, in comradeship, solidarity and perfect unity as in times of hard fight.

x x x x

i am longing very much for my beloved motherland which is and will always remain the sole purpose of my life.

i also miss very much my poor mother, our buddhist clergy and our beloved people.

if i am not to die in the struggle our patriotic and progressive people and ourselves are going to wage together, i will surely salute and embrace them when we win inevitable victory over the imperialists and their lackeys.

in the course of this struggle i call on all those of my children (compatriots), military and civilian, who can no longer endure the unjust oppression by the traitors and who have the courage and patriotic spirit needed for liberating the motherland, to engage in guerrilla warfare in the jungle against our enemies.

if you are armed and have already mastered military skills i will provide you at opportune moments with munitions and new arms. if you do not yet have arms but wish to acquire military skills i will take necessary measures to send you to the military school of the national united front of our kampuchea, which is being established way out from your barracks and villages and this is for the purpose that the enemy will not be able to reach or locate it.

those of my children (compatriots) who live in and around europe and wish to serve the motherland and the people by joining the liberation army or the national united front of kampuchea, please come to call on me in moscow or peking.

long live cambodia exclamation

n. sihanouk

Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Issues Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a communique here on march 23 to the press. full text follows:

the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, has the honour of announcing the following in accordance with his solemn declaration of march 23, 1970 addressed to the khmer nation:

1. samdech, in his capacity as legal head of state, dissolves for high treason the cabinet headed by general lon nol, the national assembly headed by mr. cheng heng and the royal council headed by mr. ong sim.

2. a national union government will be established.

3. pending cambodia's return to a normal situation, a consultative assembly will be set up, the members of which will be qualified representatives of the buddhist clergy, the army, the police, the provincial guard, youth, intellectuals, peasants, workers, other labouring people, merchants, industrialists, functionaries, women, etc. belonging to all patriotic, progressive and anti-imperialist tendencies.

4. a national liberation army will be formed to liberate the motherland from the dictatorship and oppression by the clique of traitorous and pro-imperialist reactionaries headed by lon nol, sisowath sirikmatak and cheng heng, and to wage a struggle against their masters the u.s. imperialists, a struggle which will be carried on together with other anti-imperialist people's forces of fraternal countries.

5. the national union government, the consultative assembly and the national liberation army will unite with the masses of the people and form with them a united front under the name of national united front of kampuchea" (abbreviation f.u.n.k.) and this united front will have the double task of liberating the country and rebuilding it after victory over the imperialist enemy and its lackeys.

issued in peking, march 23, 1970.

Message of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, sent a message to cambodia's diplomatic officials and important civil and military officials on march 23. full text follows:

to my diplomatic compatriots and other important servants (civil and military) of the state

the traitorous government and illegal and anti-constitutional regime of lon nol have compelled you to declare your pros or cons of my removal.

every one of you is free to make a decision whether out of respect for the voice of conscience or out of consideration for questions about family or material interests.

but i solemnly inform you that, following the inevitable victory of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, that is, of the people, over the u.s. imperialists and their reactionary lackeys including the lon nol-sirikmatak-cheng heng clique, the government of the khmer people which will be established in phnom penh with the support of the national united front of kampuchea and the national liberation army of kampuchea will certainly bring to trial and most severely punish the chief criminals who align themselves and co-operate with the clique of the traitorous reactionaries -- enemies of the people and lackeys of the u.s. imperialists.

march 23, 1970

signed: n. sihanouk

Cambodian Right-Wing Clique Stages Coup D'Etat Against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1970)

the political situation in cambodia has changed rapidly after the violent anti-viet nam incident took place in the cambodian capital phnom penh on march 11, 1970. a coup d'etat was staged against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, on march 18.

according to a broadcast of the cambodian radio, the national assembly and royal council of cambodia held a meeting on march 18 at which they decided to "withdraw confidence in prince sihanouk" and declared that "prince norodom sihanouk ceases to be the head of state of cambodia" on the ground that "political crisis created in recent days by the head of state, prince sihanouk." it may be recalled that after the violent anti-viet nam incident of march 11, sihanouk who was then in france had said that it was "right-wing and extreme right-wing factions" that had organized the incident, that "the right would like us to move into the free-world camp, that is the american camp" and that "a showdown between the extreme right-wing and myself is most probable." a western news agency report said that when the national assembly and royal council were in session, "cambodian troops surrounded the parliament building". prior to this, "tanks were out on the streets from early morning". at the same time, the

phnom penh airport was closed and tele-communications between phnom penh and foreign countries were suspended.

on march 19, the cambodian radio said again in a broadcast that the cambodian national assembly had proclaimed the "suspension of all constitutional freedoms". on the same day, the cambodian information ministry announced at a press conference that "the government may arrest, without issuing a warrant beforehand, any individual who is regarded as dangerous and harmful to the security of the state."

foreign papers and news agencies have commented one after another on the sudden change in the political situation in cambodia, and widely held that it was a coup d'etat staged by the cambodian right-wing clique. a u.p.i. dispatch from bangkok on march 18 said: "two key figures in the takeover are considered to be vice-premier prince sisowath sirik matak and prime minister general lon nol." the british paper "the guardian" pointed out in a commentary on march 19 that "power began to swing even more towards general lon nol, the prime minister, and the vice-premier, prince sisowath sirik matak, the two men behind yesterday's coup. both men are staunch pro-americans."

it was also widely held by foreign press and news agencies that the coup d'etat in cambodia was engineered by the united states. in a commentary entitled "american coup d'etat in cambodia", the u.a.r. newspaper "al ahram" on march 19 pointed to "the constant american pressure on prince sihanouk because of his wish to preserve his country's neutrality". the algerian daily "el moudjahid" in a commentary on march 19 pointed out that cambodia's "coup d'etat of march 18 was long premeditated and the rightist elements of the government were 'instigated' by washington." the singapore paper "min bao" in an article on march 20 pointed out that the coup d'etat in cambodia was a back-stage manoeuvre of the u.s. central intelligence agency and that "after sihanouk went abroad, the c.i.a. took the opportunity to 'step in' and staged the coup in cambodia". james w. fulbright, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the u.s. senate, admitted that "there is that suspicion on general principles." in other words, the u.s. central intelligence agency might be involved. u.s. senator george s. mcgovern also confirmed that "the united states has been carrying on operations in cambodia that are related primarily to the right-wing groups in the country." it was reported that after the outbreak of the violent anti-viet nam incident in phnom penh, the u.s.-controlled "asian development bank" immediately announced a loan of 1,670,000 u.s. dollars to cambodia on favourable terms and at the same time gave it 80,000 u.s. dollars as a grant. in the meantime, a u.s. ship loaded with weapons and other military supplies sailed into the cambodian waters allegedly on account of a "mutiny" by two sailors. afterwards two u.s. warships made way into the cambodian waters under the pretext of helping to repair this ship. besides, a number of u.s. warships were patrolling outside the cambodian waters. the a.f.p. reported from washington that the cambodian army recently used up-to-date u.s. m-16 rifles.

on march 19, the day after the coup d'etat in cambodia, the u.s. state department hurriedly announced u.s. recognition of the new regime in cambodia. the south vietnamese puppet president nguyen van thieu hastily declared his desire to "re-establish diplomatic relations" with cambodia and blatantly clamoured that the south vietnamese puppet troops planned to make "arrangements to implement a common plan along the border" with the coup authorities of cambodia. immediately after the coup d'etat, thailand's foreign minister thanat khoman

expressed his intention to "officially recognize" before long the cambodian coup authorities.

the situation in cambodia is still developing now. samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, has issued a statement declaring: "my deposition announced by the national assembly and the council of the kingdom of cambodia is absolutely illegal". people are watching the developments and changes of the situation in cambodia closely.

CAMBODIAN SITUATION

"Giai Phong" Press Agency Denounces US Imperialism for Hatching Cambodian Coup

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 24, 1970)

the march 18 cambodian coup d'etat has exposed the u.s. imperialist claws of intervention in cambodia, said the south viet nam "giai phong" press agency in a recent commentator's article.

world public opinion has pointed out that the cambodian coup was staged by the pro-american extreme rightists under the direction of the u.s. imperialist baton, the article said.

it continued: the united states is the chief culprit which is seeking to sabotage and erase the achievements recorded by the cambodian people in their struggle against imperialism. the united states has obviously tried to compel cambodia with the march 18 coup to break away from the correct path charted by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, which is aimed at keeping cambodia independent, peaceful and neutral. the u.s. scheme is to deepen its intervention in cambodia, leading her into the u.s. orbit, turning her into a new-type colony and military base in service of the prolongation of its war of aggression against south viet nam and laos.

to hoodwink the world public, it said, the united states has instigated the reactionaries to resort to violence, terrorism and hooliganism in an attempt to sabotage the relations between the vietnamese people and cambodian people by sowing national hatred.

the south vietnamese people are fighting against u.s. aggression and for self-liberation, the article said. the vietnamese people's fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a just one which has won the sympathy and support of all progressive people in the world. to oppose the vietnamese people's patriotic struggle means to give the u.s. a helping hand in its war of aggression in south viet nam, thus opposing also the cambodian people's legitimate aspirations and interests. such an act only serves the interests of the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys.

the united states is the common enemy of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian people, it said. to remove this danger of aggression, the only course left to the indo-chinese peoples is to unite and fight against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. the militant solidarity between the peoples of cambodia and viet nam constitutes a factor for the defence of the vietnamese people's basic rights and the

cambodian people's genuine independence and neutrality. to safeguard their long-standing and lasting solidarity, the people of south viet nam and cambodia should further heighten their vigilance so as not to be misled by the united states and its lackeys. the reactionaries' provocations are aimed at sowing national hatred and sabotaging the friendship and militant solidarity between the south vietnamese people and the people of cambodia.

the article said in conclusion that the schemes of aggression, perfidious acts of sabotage and sowing of discord by the united states and its henchmen are sure to fail in face of the indo-chinese people's united strength. the indo-chinese people's struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors is a completely just one which will certainly win glorious victory.

Message of Prince Souphanouvong Supporting Samdech Sihanouk and Cambodian People in Struggle against US Imperialism and Extreme Rightist Clique in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, sent a message to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, on march 22 expressing resolute support for the just struggle of samdech sihanouk and the cambodian people against u.s. imperialism and the extreme rightist clique in cambodia, according to a "khaosan patnet lao" report today.

the message pointed out, "in execution of their scheme of aggression against the indo-chinese countries, the u.s. imperialists while escalating the war in laos and pursuing the war in viet nam have instigated their henchmen to stage the march 18 coup d'etat in phnom penh."

the message added, "on behalf of the laotian patriotic front and the laotian people, i wish to express to the samdech and the khmer people our high indignation at the adventurous acts of the u.s.-paid extreme rightist clique in phnom penh.

"i assure the samdech of the friendship and unswerving militant solidarity of the laotian people with the fraternal khmer people in the struggle against our common enemy, the u.s. imperialist aggressors."

the message said that the laotian patriotic front unreservedly supports the struggle for the overthrow of the u.s.-paid extreme rightist clique and in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia as was stressed by samdech norodom sihanouk in his statement of march 20. the message expressed the deep conviction that the struggle will overcome all difficulties and win final victory.

Albanian Paper Denounces US Imperialism for Hatching Coup D'etat in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 22, 1970)

the albanian paper "basnkimi" in a commentary today strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for hatching a coup d'etat in cambodia and flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of various countries in southeast asia.

the commentary said that when cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk was staying abroad, the c.i.a. spies seized the opportunity to plot activities in cambodia to oppose openly the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam. they instigated hooligans to make raids on the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and of the republic of south viet nam in cambodia. on march 18, domestic reactionary forces in cambodia staged a coup d'etat, announcing the overthrow of the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

the commentary pointed out that the real organizers of the coup d'etat were the u.s. imperialists who attempted to turn cambodia into a war base against the people of south viet nam, the laotian patriots and the people's armed forces of thailand. after the coup d'etat, the u.s. government hurriedly extended recognition to it. the u.s. propaganda machine has made no secret of its exaltation at the incident in cambodia.

at the same time, the commentary said, the u.s. imperialists also instigated their lackeys in southeast asia to continue their intervention in the internal affairs of laos and instigated the reactionary thanom clique in thailand to openly help the laotian right-wing forces in launching attacks on the liberated areas in laos. a spokesman of the white house admitted that u.s. aircraft had transported two battalions of thai troops to long cheng military base in laos.

the commentary said in conclusion: the intervention in the internal affairs of the southeast asian countries on the part of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys has aroused ever greater indignation among the people in this region and has further strengthened their determination to fight through to the end for the defence of their freedom and independence and drive the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys of every description out of their countries once and for all.

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Congolese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this evening received claude-ernest n'dalla, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china who is to leave his post. the premier had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

vice foreign minister chi peng-fei and others were present.

Congolese Ambassador to China Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

claude-ernest n'dalla, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china left his post for home today.

CHINA AND INDIA

Reactionary Indian Government Takes Criminal Action in United Nations to Interfere in China's Internal Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

the reactionary indian government has recently openly raised the so-called "tibetan issue" at the "united nations human rights commission", frantically interfering in china's internal affairs.

it was reported that n.n. jha, the indian delegate to the united nations, viciously attacked and slandered the people's republic of china at the "united nations human rights commission", alleging that "there had been further violations of human rights of tibetan people" and even openly asking the u.n. to "consider" what he termed the "chinese treatment of tibetans".

the reactionary indian government has recently instigated the traitorous tibetan bandits to carry out repeated treacherous activities. this provides fresh criminal evidence that india has consistently interfered in china's internal affairs. at the end of last january, the reactionary indian government connived at the staging of anti-china demonstrations in new delhi by some 3,000 traitorous tibetan bandits. at its instigation, the dalai lama, chieftain of the traitorous tibetan bandits, issued an anti-china statement on march 9. now the indian reactionaries have even come forward to interfere in china's internal affairs through the united nations.

the reactionary indian government cannot harm china in the least no matter whether it instigates the traitorous tibetan bandits behind the scenes to carry out treacherous schemes or comes forward itself to attack china frenziedly. such criminal activities of the indian reactionaries show that they are "lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet" and can only further expose their reactionary nature and expansionist ambitions.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Japanese Delegation Headed by Kenzo Matsumura

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of kenzo matsumura from japan and all members of the visiting japanese delegation led by him.

kuo mo-jo and kenzo matsumura spoke at the banquet.

kuo mo-jo said that china and japan were close neighbours and that the chinese and japanese peoples had a long history of peaceful and friendly relations. "we hope that these friendly relations will be carried forward from generation to generation," he said.

kuo mo-jo went on to say: "contrary to the common aspirations of the chinese and japanese peoples for peace and friendship, the reactionary japanese rulers have stubbornly pursued a policy of following ever more closely behind u.s. imperialism and of hostility towards the chinese people. they have placed one obstacle after another in the way of the normalization of the relations between china and japan. when he visited the u.s. in november 1969, japanese prime minister eisaku sato issued a joint communique with u.s. president richard nixon, advancing the military collusion between japan and the u.s. to a new stage. the 'reversion of okinawa' to japan trumpeted by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is a downright fraud. nominally it was nixon who promised to return to japan the u.s. base for aggression okinawa, but, in fact, it was sato who promised to turn the whole of japan into okinawa, into a u.s. base for aggression. fostered by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarist forces are being revived at an accelerated pace.

"the japan-u.s. joint communique asserted brazenly that the taiwan area was 'a most important factor for the security of japan', that korea 'was essential to japan's own security' and that japan wanted to play a 'role' in bringing about so-called 'stability' in the indo-china area. these few words revealed the attempt of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to obstruct the chinese people from liberating their own territory taiwan province, obstruct the korean people from reunifying their motherland and obstruct the vietnamese people from winning final victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. all this is aimed at realizing their ambitions of annexing taiwan, grabbing korea and coming in for a share in the indo-china area. the recent coup d'etat in cambodia directed against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk is a component part of the u.s. imperialist plot to expand war in indo-china and carry out aggression against the countries in indo-china. the people of china, korea, viet nam, the laos, cambodia and other asian countries, who have suffered acutely from the aggression perpetrated by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, have bitter experience in common. faced with this new situation, the people of china and japan, the countries in indo-china and other asian countries must further strengthen their unity and carry out resolute struggles so as to deal crushing blows to the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for their new scheme of aggression in asia.

"undoubtedly, the new military collusion between japan and the u.s. will inevitably bring fresh, tremendous calamities to the japanese people. at the same time, it will inevitably worsen the relations between china and japan. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao teaches us: 'japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long.' 'the japanese people will be able to drive the u.s. imperialists from their soil and realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.' we are convinced that it is the japanese people, not the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, who decide japan's destiny."

kuo mo-jo declared: "the desire of the people of china and japan for peace and friendship reflects the general trend and popular feelings. nobody will be able to hold back this great trend of our time".

kuo mo-jo expressed admiration for the efforts made by kenzo matsumura over the past few years in promoting friendly relations between the people of china and japan and the normalization of relations between the two countries.

in his speech kenzo matsumura expressed thanks for the welcome accorded him during his present visit to china. he said that the present political relations between japan and china were still very regrettable. "but," he added, "i am convinced that the normalization of the japan-china relations will surely be realized in the near future. on my departure from japan, many people came to bid me farewell and encouraged me. this shows that the majority of the japanese people strongly support us in our work for japan-china friendship. whatever great obstacles lying ahead, i will continue to strive for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations."

in conclusion, he said: "although i am an old man of 87, i desire friendly relations between japan and china just as eagerly as anybody else. i will continue to devote my remaining days to working for japan-china friendship."

among those present at the banquet were: ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu hsi-wen, representative of the china-japan memorandum trade office; and wang hsiao-yi, a leading member of a department concerned in peking.

representatives of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office were present.

CHINA AND KOREA

New Chinese Ambassador to Korea Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1970)

comrade li yun-chuan, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea, left here by train today for korea for his post.

leading comrades of the ministry of foreign affairs saw him off at the station.

comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, and other officials of the korean embassy were present.

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Denounces US Imperialism for Expanding War of Aggression in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

the spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front yesterday in a statement strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for intensifying and expanding its war of aggression in laos.

the statement was released at a press conference held by the information bureau of the laotian patriotic front in hanoi yesterday.

the statement points out that the nixon administration continues to send u.s. air force planes to conduct wanton bombing raids on the laotian territory and to support the puppet forces in their "nibbling" attacks on the liberated areas under the control of the patriotic forces. u.s. secretary of defence m. laird has bluntly clamoured on march 19 that the united states would continue its bombing raids in laos under any circumstances. furthermore, u.s. secretary of state w. rogers has flagrantly threatened that he would not rule out the possibility of sending u.s. combat troops to laos. at the same time, the united states and the thai administration have brazenly sent two battalions of thai mercenaries to longcheng, a u.s. military base set up illegally in the liberated area of laos, in order to continue to launch "nibbling" attacks on the plain of jars-xieng khoang region. moreover, other thai units are ready to enter laos.

these reckless acts of the united states and its thai satellite, it says, constitute an extremely serious, premeditated military adventure on the part of the united states which is aggravating the tense situation in laos and seriously menacing peace and security in indo-china and southeast asia.

the sending of many thai units to laos to intensify the war there in co-ordination with the laotian puppet forces strongly backed by the american air force shows that the united states is feverishly pursuing the adventurist policy of "using asians to fight asians", it adds.

the statement resolutely demands that the united states stop completely the bombing of laotian territory. it warns the united states, the thai reactionary regime and the vientiane puppet administration that the more they persist in escalating the war, the more ignominious will be their setbacks. they must bear full responsibility for the grave consequences arising from their military adventures.

US-Thai Collusion to Step Up Aggressive War in Laos Will Come To No Good End

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon admitted yesterday that u.s. imperialism is sending more and more thailand accessory troops into laos to step up the war of aggression there.

at an impromptu white house news conference, nixon asserted that "thailand's interest in laos and thai participation in attempts to sustain" the laotian rightist army in its attack on the liberated areas "have been known for years". nixon tried to use the words "interest" and "have been known for years" to cover up and water down the crime committed by u.s. imperialism and its henchmen, the thai reactionaries, in aggravating the war of aggression in laos. this can only further expose the fact that regardless of any "doctrine" or slogan dished up by nixon, the aggressive nature and ambitions of u.s. imperialism remain unchanged.

nixon's remarks were made in the light of the following news report. according to a u.s. press report, against the background that the laotian patriotic armed forces and people have won successive victories recently, two battalions of thai accessory troops were recently flown to long thien in laos by air america planes to join the laotian rightist army in its attack on the laotian patriotic armed forces and people. at a press conference on march 20, white house press secretary ronald ziegler was questioned in connection with the matter. under a barrage of questions, he said, "i am not going to comment on the very limited thai involvement in laos and will leave that to the governments of thailand and laos." thus the more he tried to hide, the more it was exposed.

the master gives the order and the lackey carries it out. on march 21, the following day, a "spokesman" of the traitorous thai government made lying explanations in accordance with the dictates of the white house. he asserted that "we (thailand) don't have any regular forces fighting in laos". while the one spoke about "very limited thai involvement", the other said "we don't have any regular forces". this ugly performance of the master and the lackey in parroting each other has further exposed the collusion between u.s. imperialism and the thai reactionaries in stepping up the war of aggression in laos.

in a dispatch from bangkok on march 21, a u.s. news agency pointed out it was an "open secret" that the thai troops have been fighting in laos. soldiers of the thai second army in northeast thailand have been leaving regularly for laos in large numbers. the thai soldiers "are trained in thailand by u.s. special forces teams before being sent in small units to join up with the laotian army" and their pay was "met by the u.s. government". the dispatch further quoted american officials in vientiane as saying, "high ranking thai officers frequently make secret visits to laos to assess the military situation."

the criminal action of u.s. imperialism and the thai reactionaries in stepping up the war of aggression in laos is bound to end in their lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. by intensifying its aggressive war in laos, u.s. imperialism is putting a new noose round its neck; and the thai reactionaries whose den is by no means secure and who are trying to pull the chestnuts out of the fire in laos for u.s. imperialism, will only end up in the same grave as u.s. imperialism.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Paper Denounces Japanese Reactionaries' Arms Expansion and War Preparation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1970)

the frantic arms expansion and war preparation by the japanese reactionaries, lackey of u.s. imperialism, was severely denounced by "barisan", a malayan paper published in singapore, in a recent editorial.

the editorial said: under the instruction of u.s. imperialism, the reactionary sato government is frantically stepping up arms expansion and war preparation to serve the u.s. imperialist policy of war and aggression in asia. it is also trying to realize its expansionist ambitions to dominate asia.

the editorial pointed out that the reactionary sato government, acting as a counter-revolutionary shock force for u.s. imperialism, is exerting all its efforts to revive militarism, push japan onto the road of aggression and build up armed forces for aggression abroad.

to deceive the people, it pointed out, the japanese reactionaries are propagating militarist ideas and the "necessity" for japan to follow the steps of u.s. imperialism in arms expansion and war preparation so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for launching wars of aggression abroad. at the same time, the reactionary sato government has sent personnel to various places, especially southeast asia, to carry out sinister activities under the signboard of "economic assistance". sato and his ilk even openly included korea, indo-china and china's territory taiwan within the sphere of influence of japanese militarism. this shows how arrogant the japanese militarists have become in trying to annex southeast asia and dominate asia exclamation

the editorial pointed out that the japanese reactionaries' frantic arms expansion and war preparation is carried out at the instruction of u.s. imperialism and is an important part of the u.s. imperialist "new asia policy" of using "asians to fight against asians". the japanese reactionaries' frantic arms expansion and war preparation also has the active support of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. the soviet revisionists have made close contacts with the japanese reactionaries in counter-revolutionary manoeuvres.

the editorial pointed out that u.s. imperialism which launched aggression and war everywhere is badly battered by revolutionary wars and driven to a corner. soviet revisionist social-imperialism which is trying to quench the revolutionary flames everywhere is worn out and in an unbearable situation. if the japanese reactionaries dare to launch a war of aggression, they will be buried in the sea of people's war.

in conclusion the editorial pointed out that great teacher chairman mao has taught us: "the time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs. there is no escape for them." the people of southeast asia and the rest of asia who have a glorious revolutionary tradition of resisting aggressive wars are heightening their revolutionary vigilance, holding their guns tightly in their hands and are always ready to deal a disastrous blow at the japanese militarists and their masters, u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, who dare to launch a war of aggression.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Rahman-Razak Puppet Clique's Political Deception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary on march 21 exposed the fraud of the rahman-razak puppet clique of allegedly "restoring" "parliamentary democracy" to maintain its tottering fascist military rule.

the commentary said that recently the puppet chieftain rahman at one time clamoured about "his intention of holding elections in sarawak and saban this year" and alleged at another time that "parliamentary democracy" would be restored before his "retirement". this is obviously another trick played by the puppet clique.

the commentary recalled that when the rahman-razak clique carried out the national massacre in may last year, it blatantly shouted that "parliamentary democracy will not work". their so-called "report on the may 13 disturbance" also asserted that "parliamentary democracy" was "out of keeping with malaya's special conditions". now that the rahman-razak puppet clique has come to an impasse, it picks up once again the tattered cloak of "parliamentary democracy."

the commentary said that the puppet rahman-razak clique has enforced an undisguised fascist military rule for nearly a year. in accordance with the criminal plan they formulated before last may, this gang of murderers who committed the may 13 massacre last year are stepping up their efforts to stir up malay chauvinism and to create public opinion for continuous persecution and massacre of the chinese, the indians and the people of other nationalities. after the may 13 massacre, the puppet "combat committee" manipulated by razak savagely deprived hundreds of thousands of people of their right to earn a livelihood; it frantically trampled underfoot the middle and small businessmen, and redoubled its efforts to destroy the culture and education of the chinese and indian nationalities. all this has further deepened the bitter hatred of the people of all sections and aroused their growing resistance.

chairman mao has pointed out, "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." this is exactly the case with the rahman-razak clique. the "parliamentary democracy" that british imperialism passed on to it has long been sent to the museum. it is sheer fantasy that they try to wage a last-ditch struggle through a suharto-type "democracy", the commentary said.

in conclusion the commentary pointed out that the malayan people have an invincible revolutionary army which has persevered in armed struggle for more than 20 years. the people of all nationalities who went through the may 13 massacre have become more deeply convinced of the great truth: "the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution." british imperialism failed to preserve its colonial rule with its "parliamentary democracy", neither can the puppet rahman-razak clique save itself from doom with the suharto-type "democracy".

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1970)

khwaja mohammad kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the national day of the islamic republic of pakistan.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, were present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan. ambassador kaiser and vice-chairman kuo mo-jo spoke at the reception.

in his speech the ambassador described the achievements the pakistan people had made under the leadership of president yahya khan in safeguarding national independence and in building their country.

he said: "since independence our efforts have been to bring about a transformation of our country from that of a colonially exploited one to that of a respected nation taking its rightful and proud place in a peaceful world community in the twentieth century. in this regard our historical difficulties have been compounded by the designs of others. the sacred soil of pakistan has been aggressed against several times, but the people and their valiant defenders have repelled it each time."

ambassador kaiser said that the friendship between pakistan and china was based on the five principles of co-existence. it was not based on selfish motives nor expediency. "such a friendship mocks at its enemies, defies attempts at its disruption. this friendship never looks back but always marches forward", he said.

he pointed out that numerous friendly contacts between the leaders and peoples of pakistan and china had taken place and both sides "are scrupulously observing and implementing the host of agreements entered into for our mutual benefit. economic co-operation between our two countries has been developing well. exchange of technical know-how and mutual participation have already yielded significant results."

he said: "the people of pakistan recall with deep gratitude the support and assistance rendered by your government and people to us when we were subjected to an unprovoked aggression by a neighbour in 1965. this proved in deeds the great regard that china has for the friendship of pakistan, for the cause of justice, and for the preservation of peace in our region."

he pointed out that the people of jammu and kashmir were grateful to the chinese people for their support to their cause.

the ambassador said: "we firmly believe that the people's republic of china representing a fifth of the world's population and with its avowed interest in the promotion of peace is entitled to a leading role in international affairs. we categorically reject the myth of two chinas. our people and

our government resolutely uphold, the right of the people's republic of china, to be restored to its legitimate place in the united nations."

he continued: "the last 20 years have seen an unprecedented upsurge in human aspiration in your great country. in all fields of development your progress has been phenomenal. this country, this vast land from the mountains of tibet which before liberation had groaned under ruthless tyranny and evils of exploitation to the flourishing industries of the north, from the land mass bordering the pacific in the east to sinkiang in the west, the chinese nation is now throbbing with a new sense of unity and purpose. these developments are to be seen to be believed. every man, woman and child is supremely conscious of his responsibilities in all fields of human endeavour. all these have taken place under the wise and dedicated leadership of chairman mao tsetung -- may he live a long long life to guide your destinies. your example is such that it cannot leave the rest of the world uninspired. to us, your asian friend and neighbour, your progress has been a matter of joy, pride and inspiration and we wish you still greater victories in your peaceful endeavours in times to come."

in his speech, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo expressed warm congratulations on the occasion to the pakistan government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

kuo mo-jo said: "the people of pakistan have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and expansionism. the pakistan government has pursued a foreign policy of independence and persevered in upholding state sovereignty and national dignity and in opposing foreign aggression and interference and the expansionist policy of big-nation chauvinism. the chinese government and people express great admiration for this." he wished the pakistan government and people continued and new successes in safeguarding national independence and building their country under the leadership of his excellency president yahya khan.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said: "there exists a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan. in recent years, thanks to the common efforts of our two governments and peoples, the friendly relations and co-operation between china and pakistan have continuously developed and grown stronger. recently, together with the other members of the chinese friendship delegation, i paid a friendly visit to pakistan and we were accorded a hospitable reception and warm welcome by the government and people of pakistan. we express hearty thanks to the pakistan government and people for such deep sentiments of friendship."

he said: "sino-pakistan friendship is based on the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence; it grows in the struggle against the aggression and interference by imperialism and expansionism and is in accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of china and pakistan. the pakistan government and people firmly oppose the 'two chinas' plot, actively support the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and have worked to safeguard and strengthen sino-pakistan friendship. we express deep thanks for all this".

"of late", kuo mo-jo continued, "his excellency president yahya khan has once again stressed that friendship with china is an important factor in the foreign policy of pakistan. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i reaffirm

that it is the chinese government's unswerving policy to continue to develop friendly and good-neighbourly relations with pakistan on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. together with the pakistan government and people, we will, as always, make joint efforts to safeguard and promote sino-pakistan friendship. we firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and interference and firmly support the kashmiri people's just struggle for the right to self-determination. we are deeply convinced that sino-pakistan friendship can stand the test of time. no one can ever succeed in his wild attempt to sabotage the friendly relations between china and pakistan."

in conclusion, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said: "china's great proletarian cultural revolution has already won great victory. under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, the people of all nationalities of china, imbued with soaring enthusiasm and strong fighting will and going all out and aiming high, have unfolded a new surging campaign of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. we are determined to build our great socialist motherland into a more consolidated, more prosperous and more powerful country. firmly following chairman mao's teachings, we will unite with the people of the whole world and with all the countries and people subjected to imperialist aggression, control, interference or bullying and carry to the end the fight to smash the imperialist policies of aggression and war exclamation"

among those attending the reception were: hsiao ching-kuang, kuang jen-nung, li chiang, chien chih-kuang, fang yi, huang chih-yung, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, chou hsi-han, yuan hua-ping, wang yueh-hsi, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, wang hsiao-han, sung chen-hsien, kuo lu, ma yao-chi, ma jen-hui, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin and other responsible members of the departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1970)

the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by yasser arafat, official spokesman of "al fateh" and chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, today visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of sung yu-lin, leading member of the p.l.a. peking units. the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters of the unit.

holding red flags and a streamer reading "firmly support the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation", the commanders and fighters lined the route to welcome the envoys of the palestinian people from the forefront in the middle east of the struggle against imperialism. when chairman arafat and other palestinian friends arrived, the commanders and fighters shouted slogans and beat drums and gongs to greet them.

a leading member of the unit told the palestinian friends about the brilliant fighting course the unit has traversed -- how it has grown under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's proletarian line in army building. then, chairman arafat and the others visited an exhibition of the advanced deeds of the unit's health section in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and the unit's rice processing, machine repair and pharmaceutical shops. they also attended a performance of revolutionary items given by the fighters' amateur theatrical troupe of the unit's mao tsetung thought propaganda team and saw a display of target shooting with different kinds of infantry weapons.

yesterday, the delegation visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill in the company of hsieh huai-teh, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries. they were warmly welcomed by the workers there.

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) Attends Theatrical Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1970)

the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by chairman yasser arafat this evening attended a theatrical performance sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee in its honour.

chairman arafat and other palestinian guests saw the revolutionary modern ballet "the red detachment of women" in the company of kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. the performance was presented by the china dance drama troupe.

chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, ting hsi-lin and other responsible members of the departments concerned attended the performance.

housni younes, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was present.

after the performance, chairman arafat and other palestinian guests, accompanied by vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and vice-chairman wu teh, went on the stage and shook hands with the artists and congratulated them on their success.

Red Cross Society of China Donates Materials to Palestinian Red Crescent Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1970)

in compliance with a request of the palestinian red crescent society to help wounded commando members and palestinian refugees, the red cross society of china donated 100,000 yuan (rmp) worth of materials toward the end of last year as a token of support for the palestinian people in their struggle for liberation. these materials, including medical apparatus and instruments, medicine, ambulances, clothing, footwear, sewing machines and woolen blankets have arrived at al aqabah.

dr. mahmoud hijazi, president, and dr. fathi arafat, a leading member, of the palestinian red crescent society, have written a letter to express their gratitude to the chinese people and the red cross society of china for their support to the palestinian people and the palestinian red crescent society.

they wrote: "we palestinian people are very grateful to you for your kind attention, regards and aid to our cause.

"the chinese and palestinian people have many things in common: both of our countries have experienced the bitterness caused by the same force -- u.s. imperialism.

"on behalf of the palestinian people, we thank you for your support to our just cause of opposing imperialism and zionism.

"on behalf of the palestinian people whom you aid, we of the palestinian red crescent society express most profound gratitude to the great chinese people for their support to the cause of palestine."

CORRECTION

in item 032121 (p.16 of march 22 issue) 8th para from bottom up of part two of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's statement should read:

"these two persons are capricious and greedy for material gains to the extreme. but their supporters who slung mud at me, said not a word about the demands made by their 'leaders', the demands which would not have been satisfied by any head of state other than me."

the 13th para of the same item from bottom up of part two of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's statement should read:

"-- two-thirds of my real estate have been given to the state, the rest having been given to my children." (this alteration is made in accordance with samdech norodom sihanouk's statement re-issued to the press on march 22, 1970 -- editor.)

*See SCMP No. 4625 under "China-Cambodia" in Foreign Relations Section.

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* NATIONAL *
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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Self-Reliantly Generate Power for Agricultural Production

- People of Wen hsien, Honan Province, fight arduously for four years, completely changing the outlook of the whole hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 17, 1970)

> After fighting hard for four years, the peasants of Wen hsien, Honan, have bored nearly 1,800 mechanical wells and laid more than 800 kilometers of high and low tension wire for transmission of power to various production teams.--SCMP Ed.

Wen hsien, Honan Province, a place lying between the Yellow River and Ch'in River, is often plagued with drought. In the past, disasters varied with the severity of drought, and barely enough grain was produced for local consumption in a year when drought did not befall. For the past few years, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres of Wen hsien firmly carried out Chairman Mao's great strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and advanced firmly and in big strides along great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Depending on their own effort, they vigorously dealt with water conservation and power supply for agricultural use. They scored remarkable results in this concern. The grain output of this hsien has exceeded the target laid down in the "Outline of Nationwide Agricultural Development."

Making Revolution Calls for Struggle

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Wen hsien drilled a big number of wells, equipping them with pulley blocks and waterwheels. When there was a long spell of dry weather, the masses, men and women, old and young, worked at the pulley blocks and waterwheels, fighting against drought. But, this needed a big amount of labor and the efficiency was low. Many difficulties had to be overcome before drought could be defeated.

In 1965, a mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought arose vigorously in the vast countryside in Wen hsien.

"Water conservation is the life blood of agriculture."

"In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

"Reform China in the way the Foolish Old Man removed the mountains."

These are Chairman Mao's great directives and his instructions about gradually realizing mechanization and electrification in agriculture on the basis of collectivization in agriculture. The more the poor and lower-middle peasants studied them, the more intimate they found Chairman Mao was to them and the more deeply they were enlightened and the more resolute they were to "make a change, to work and to make revolution when in poverty." "We drill wells through self-reliance!" "We build power stations through hard struggle!" This was the unanimous voice of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In June the same year, in view of the poor and lower-middle peasants' strong desire and the local conditions, the several revolutionary leading cadres of the former hsien committee drew up a plan of drilling artesian wells and dealing with power supply for agricultural production.

Unexpected by them, the handful of capitalist-roaders of the former Hsinhsiang administrative district Party committee poured cold water after studying their plan. They said: "The peasants just want the pulley blocks and waterwheels. Don't you suggest anything in the clouds. What is power supply for?"

The poor and lower-middle peasants flew into a rage when they heard this comment. They said resolutely: "To drill artesian wells and to generate power for the purpose of realizing powered irrigation and electrification in farming is in conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings. Why are we disallowed to do this? We poor and lower-middle peasants obey Chairman Mao's sayings. We shall do it if you approve of it; we also will do it even if you do not approve of it." Accordingly, they actively raised funds by their own effort, got the supplies ready, and made preparations for drilling artesian wells and generating power for agricultural production.

The former Party committee of Wen hsien launched a violent struggle between the two lines on the question of power supply for agricultural use. Some people shook their heads, saying: "We have insufficient money and do not have any technical know-how. We cannot achieve the aim even in ten years. This is simply making the people work in vain and wasting money."

The several revolutionary leading cadres firmly stood on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and sided with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They wrathfully fought back, saying: "Power supply for agricultural use is needed by the revolution and by the masses. We can surely succeed as long as we trust and rely on the masses. It is making the people work in vain and wasting money if we refrain from generating power for agricultural use, make no effort to develop production but just eat the State's grain."

The intense fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution spread to Wen hsien. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line won brilliant victories. The wish of the poor and lower-middle peasants of drilling artesian wells and generating power for agricultural production finally came true.

Making Revolution Calls for Unity

Much money, material resources and technical strength were needed in drilling artesian wells and generating power for agricultural production. At that time, only twenty or more people in the whole hsien were capable of electrical work, there were little material resources and some communes and brigades did not have much public reserve. There was a contradiction between need and reality. What should be done to resolve this contradiction? Some people said: "Communes and brigades with money, material resources and technical power should go first, while those lacking these things should stay."

The poor and lower-middle peasants firmly remembered Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities--these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." They resolutely disagreed with this method of work. They said: "An open palm cannot be forceful while a clenched fist can hit hard. People of the whole hsien should be united to enable all brigades, rich ones and poor ones alike, to drill artesian wells and to generate power."

The poor and lower-middle peasants' words sparkled with the splendor of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The revolutionary leading cadres gathered together the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and drew up a plan about the drilling of artesian wells and the generating of power. This plan governed the unified use of money, material resources and technical power, the concentration of forces to fight battles of annihilation by stages and by groups, and investment by various brigades in proportion to the area of land benefited.

People of the whole hsien were of one mind and worked with united effort. They plunged themselves vigorously into the fight.

When laying the main line and the seven branch lines extending to the 13 communes, various communes contributed 800,000 yuan and other materials.

Crowding on the worksites were skilled workers and strong young workers sent from the production teams and electrical and technical workers from such units as the hsien postal and telecommunications bureau, the hsien machine-building plant and the electric power control bureau. As soon as they came to the worksites, they acted in accordance with the great strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and worked in any place where they were needed.

Several thousand tons of pebble and sand were needed to make telegraph poles of cement, but they could not be obtained locally. The commune members of various production teams said heroically when they learned about this: "We'll go to any place where things needed by the revolution can be obtained. Several thousand tons is nothing. Even if a mountain is needed, the 260,000 people of the whole hsien can take it here." Over one thousand commune members came from various brigades. Working through day and night, they brought back pebble from the foot of Taihang Mountain and sand from the beaches of Tanho River. They took the pebble and sand to where they were needed. They sent any amount of these things needed to the worksites.

When laying the main line linking Po-ai hsien and the headquarters of Wen hsien, a snowstorm befell. It was then impossible to take the cement telegraph poles which lay beside the road and to erect them where the line passed. Should they stop working? No. The civilian workers said: "In making revolution, we must endure hardships and do hard work. We may work at night if we cannot work in daytime. If the carts cannot be used, we can carry the poles by manual labor." Accordingly, when the snow hardened late in the night, more than 20 of them fought vigorously on four nights in succession and carried more than 270 thick, long and heavy telegraph poles of cement one after another to where the power-transmission wire was to be laid.

The main line and the branch lines measured a total of more than 100 kilometers. Not having the technical know-how, being inexperienced, and having to make or get ready the materials, they fought vigorously in revolutionary spirit and accomplished their task in triumph within one year. Through this struggle, a group of technicians were trained for various communes and brigades, and rich experience was accumulated. Immediately after that, in two years and seven months, various communes and brigades succeeded in laying high- or low-tension power transmission wire extending for over 800 kilometers.

There were eight production teams in Lints'un brigade, Huangchuang commune. Some of them were poor and some others rich; some of them had much manpower and some others had insufficient; some of them had technicians and some others have none. Drilling an artesian well needed more than 100 strong young workers in digging earth, getting materials ready, making bricks and pipes; this also required the supervision of a technician and the investment of 1,000 yuan. If each was to work alone, none of these eight teams could succeed in drilling an artesian well. But they joined together in drilling artesian wells. They strengthened cooperation and helped each other. In two years and more, 27 artesian wells were drilled in the whole brigade and each of these eight production teams had such wells, ranging from two to four in number.

In Wen hsien, the more than 240 production brigades adopted the method of cooperation in drilling artesian wells. They drilled 1,796 artesian wells in four years, being more than four times the number of artesian wells drilled in the past nine years.

Through the practice of uniting together to drill artesian wells and generate power for agricultural production, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres of this hsien learned deeply that making revolution called for unity and that they could overcome any difficulty if they were united in making revolution.

Making Revolution Calls for Self-Reliance

Throughout the course of self-reliantly undertaking water conservation and power supply projects for agricultural production, the people of Wen hsien constantly carried out Chairman Mao's great directives of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and resolutely refused to rely on State aid.

Shulou brigade, Yanglei commune, was a poor brigade. It had difficulties in drilling artesian wells and generating power for agricultural use. Some people suggested asking the State for money and supplies. Most of the poor and lower-middle peasants disagreed, saying: "The State's money and material resources are used to build socialism. We can only add bricks and tiles to the building of socialism and should in no way take away a brick or tile!"

In the past few years, this brigade accumulated capital by all possible means. The commune members invested some of their money allotted by the brigade in the drilling of artesian wells and generating power. This brigade now has drilled eight artesian wells and has power supply. Its total grain output rose from 229,000 catties in 1965 to more than 400,000 catties last year.

No. 15 production team, Chaopao brigade, Chaopao commune, needed an investment of 1,400 yuan in drilling the second artesian wells. It then had only 1,200 yuan, and the bank promised to lend it 200 yuan. The poor and lower-middle peasants firmly refused to borrow this money, saying: "We

must not rely on aid. We can use our money if the production team has none." They resolutely refused to ask aid from the State for drilling the artesian wells.

When lacking money, they did not ask aid from the State; when lacking materials, they resolutely solved the problem by their own effort where possible. The main line had to cross the 1,200-meter-wide Ch'in River. Before laying of this line started, an "expert" of water conservation was sent from the higher level. He said: "There are only two methods in laying the wire across Ch'in River. One is to build two 50-meter-high steel towers, one on each bank of Ch'in River, to sustain a high-tension power transmission wire of great tensile strength across the river. The other method is to build four pillars of cement in the river and to erect four cement telegraph poles on them to allow the high-tension power transmission wire to cross the river by sections." Both of these methods needed a big amount of rolled steel. The civilian workers disagreed with this method. They said: "We just should not ask for so much rolled steel from the State!" Accordingly, they threw away the foreign methods and summed up time and again their experience in drilling artesian wells and eventually found the native method of driving wooden piles instead of steel ones as they did in drilling artesian wells. As a result, they asked not a single rib of steel from the State and triumphantly accomplished this arduous task.

Building power stations for agricultural production required a great number of tools. A big amount of money would be needed to buy these tools. At the hsien and commune levels, and in the brigades where conditions permitted, skilled workers were organized to make these tools. The commune members solved by their own effort the problem of shortage of materials and did not rely on the side from the State.

In drilling artesian wells and generating power, the people of Wen hsien constantly upheld the great directives of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," saving much money and material for the State.

Continuing Revolution and Going Forward Forever

Material conditions change man's spiritual aspect and, in return, man's spirit changes the material conditions.

Pushed by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Wen hsien relied on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought and worked arduously with their own hands for four years. An earth-shaking change took place in the whole hsien.

Four years ago, there were only 415 artesian wells in this hsien. Today there are more than 2,200. One artesian well can be used to irrigate an average of 180 mow of farmland. Seven powered drainage and irrigation stations have also been built.

Four years ago, there was only a small power plant in this hsien, generating power for lighting in the hsien-government seat alone. Today, a high-tension power transmission wire extending more than 50 li long has been laid, transmitting electric power from Chaotso and Po-ai hsien. Electric power is supplied to 236 of the 244 brigades in the whole hsien. Two hundred and forty-eight power transformers for agricultural use with a total capacity of 27,440 kilovolt-ampere have been installed. There are 2,776 power motors and more than 2,890 steel grinding machines, rice hulling machines, cotton fluffing and ginning machines and other machines for processing agricultural and sideline products. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members have been liberated from the heavy manual labor of pulling the pulley block, working the waterwheels and pushing the stone grinders. Electrification has been realized in farmland irrigation, flour grinding, rice hulling, oil pressing, cotton fluffing and ginning, and fodder crushing. Of the 390,000 mow of farmland in the whole hsien, 300,000 mow have become fields which give stable and high yields and which can be irrigated despite the drought and where the water can be drained away when too much rain has fallen.

Wen hsien has for three years in succession since 1967 surpassed the target of grain output as specified in the "Outline of Nationwide Agricultural Development." Last year, a drought lasting for more than 120 days befell in summer and autumn, but grain output reached 542 catties per mow.

This hsien was formerly a poor one, which lacked grain in a year of natural disaster and could only get enough grain for its own consumption in a year of bumper harvest. Now it has surplus grain and is making ever greater contribution toward the State.

Revolution is developing; revolution must continue.

One must not forget one's origin when one has been emancipated; living in happiness, one must not forget great leader Chairman Mao. The people of Wen hsien are not contented with the achievements they have made. They often arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They carry out the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to a further extent. They carry out in a still better way the various fighting tasks put forward by the Party's "9th Congress." They are resolved to work with one accord and unite together in accordance with the revolutionary line pointed out by Chairman Mao, to strive to induce a big increase in grain production within the shortest period of time possible, and to make still greater contribution toward the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

Correspondence Group under Revolutionary
Committee and Militia Department of Wen Hsien

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"ANSHAN STEEL CONSTITUTION"

Outstanding Northeast China Workers Hail Great Victory of "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company"

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 25, 1970)

while celebrating the tenth anniversary of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" drawn up by our great leader chairman mao, delegates to the conference of the industrial and communications front of liaoning province to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought hail their great victory in implementing it.

they say that the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" drawn up by chairman mao is the basic law for running socialist enterprises well. it is the beacon ensuring that socialist enterprises always follow the socialist orientation in triumphant advance. it is a gigantic motive force for developing socialist industrial production.

the delegates have pledged to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, take the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines as the key link, continue the revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and sustained way, thoroughly eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and carry out fully the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", so that the industrial and communications front of liaoning province will become a great school of mao tsetung thought and make still greater contributions to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

on march 22, 1960, the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" appeared in china and the far east. it has illuminated the course for the chinese working class in running socialist enterprises. it proclaimed the bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents, greatly encouraging the working class in liaoning.

liu shao-chi and his agents blocked and sabotaged the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" in every possible way. the liaoning province's revolutionary workers and cadres rose to deal a crushing blow to them. following its establishment in may 1968, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee led the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in settling accounts with liu shao-chi and his agents in the northeast and liaoning for their towering crimes in sabotaging the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. proceeding from struggle-criticism-transformation and the work of grasping revolution and promoting production, they propagated, studied and implemented the five principles of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company": "keep politics firmly in command; strengthen party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution." they won a tremendous victory.

embarking upon the great 70's the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians are greeting the tenth anniversary of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" with concrete actions, bringing about a new upsurge of implementing the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company".

the recent meeting to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought on liaoning province's industrial and communications front has summed up the experience exchanged in implementing the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" throughout the province, giving an impetus to the mass movement to implement the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company".

the delegates have come to realize from experience gained in struggle that the fundamental guarantee against degeneration of the socialist enterprises is to advance firmly along the course pointed out by the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", to persist in putting proletarian politics in command of all activities in the enterprises, and to use mao tsetung thought as the weapon to bring about the revolutionization of people's thinking.

they note with excitement that above everything else the masses of revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians throughout the province's industrial and communications departments have persevered in keeping proletarian politics in command and studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. they have made it an everyday practice to study chairman mao's works, study, propagate and implement chairman mao's latest instructions without delay, run frequent mao tsetung thought study classes and sponsor regular meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. all this has promoted the deep-going mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and mao tsetung thought has now been popularized in the industrial enterprises as never before. as a result, there have been new successes in both revolution and production.

the delegates profoundly understand that the socialist industrial and communications enterprises are important positions for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, important positions for carrying out class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. in accordance with the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", it is imperative to strengthen party leadership there and put the enterprises under party leadership so that they will advance in line with socialist orientation. they see that the great proletarian cultural revolution and the work of party building and consolidation has greatly strengthened party leadership of the enterprises. following chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle", party organizations in many units have organized the revolutionary masses to keep a close watch on the new trends in class struggle so as to deal telling blows at the class enemy and further eliminate the remaining influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has ensured the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

led by the party, the revolutionary masses at the shenyang metallurgical plant have persevered in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, in revolutionary mass criticism and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. they have held a number of meetings to analyze the struggle between the two lines so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they are actively and consciously carrying out chairman mao's

proletarian revolutionary line and waging constant struggles against erroneous ideas and practices and thereby seeing to it that their enterprise marches ahead triumphantly along the course pointed out by chairman mao.

the very many vivid facts presented by the delegates show that because of the deep impression the brilliant "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" makes on people, the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians in the industrial and communications enterprises throughout the province bring into play their socialist enthusiasm and creativeness as never before. under the leadership of the communist party, the mass movement in building socialism develops and deepens on an unprecedented scale. the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians becomes more and more consolidated. technical innovations and technical revolution are going ahead at an unprecedented pace. the situation in both revolution and production grows more and more promising.

the shenyang number one machine tools plant had been a "model" used by liu shao-chi and his agents to oppose the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company". their fallacies of "one-man leadership", "let specialists run the factories" and the slavish comprador philosophy all were tried out there and the influence of the revisionist line for running enterprises was strong. various foreign rules and regulations tied the workers hand and foot. the plant was run apathetically, and no effort was made to tap the productive potential.

as soon as the plant's revolutionary committee was established, it led the revolutionary workers in holding high the banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and in sharply criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. after they broke with all the foreign rules and regulations that had bound the workers, they established new ones. workers, cadres and technicians got together in three-in-one combinations in the form of various research teams and brigades to solve knotty problems. they went all out with technical innovations and set a production record last year by turning out three times as many machine tools as the plant's designed capacity. in addition, they completed designing of a number of new machine tools.

in the past, because the capitalist roaders did not trust or rely on the masses, the liaoning capital construction department had more than 600 half-finished projects which could not work effectively and large state investments were wasted. workers were very indignant at this. since its founding, the new-born revolutionary committee has led the revolutionary masses in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, in accordance with the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", launched a vigorous mass movement. last year they completed 580 of the half-finished projects that have been pending for over a decade.

determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, the workers, cadres and technicians on liaoning's industrial and communications front are now marching forward from victory to victory. they are implementing the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" in an all-round way and are striving to win still greater victories in the struggle-criticism-transformation and in grasping revolution and promoting production, so as to make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

Chao Shan-chuang, a Production Brigade Party Secretary in South China, Praised for Devoted Services to Local People

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 25, 1970)

using invincible mao tsetung thought as his weapon, chao shan-chuang, chinese communist party branch secretary of the hsinping production brigade in chinchou county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, has over the past 20 years led the poor and lower-middle peasants in repulsing the attacks of the class enemies. they have resolutely taken the socialist road and rid the brigade of its backwardness. the people praise chao shan-chuang as a vigorous proletarian vanguard fighter.

resolutely taking the road pointed out by chairman mao

chao shan-chuang was born in a poor peasant family which had been farmhands for three generations before liberation. his father, mother and younger brothers were killed by the japanese aggressors or beaten to death by the landlords. chao shan-chuang had to toil for the landlords from childhood, suffering untold miseries.

in 1949, he was saved from the sea of bitterness by our great leader chairman mao. in order to defend chairman mao and the proletarian state, he joined the people's militia. in the fight to ferret out bandit remnants and local despots, he acted as guide and watch out for the people's liberation army. during the land reform, he led the masses in struggling against the landlords and in dividing up the land, thus smashing the criminal yoke of feudalism.

in 1953, chao shan-chuang actively responded to chairman mao's great call "get organized" and set up the first mutual aid team in the village. in 1955, he took the lead in organizing the first elementary agricultural cooperative.

chairman mao teaches: "the agricultural co-operative movement has been a severe ideological and political struggle from the very beginning." the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi initiated the evil trend of breaking up the cooperatives, in an attempt to restore capitalism. a handful of capitalist roaders in the locality spread the nonsense that the agricultural cooperative movement had gone too far and must be given up. chao shan-chuang resolutely said: "the road of agricultural collectivization pointed out by chairman mao is the bright road which we poor and lower-middle peasants are determined to take."

chao shan-chuang never passed on to the masses the sinister instruction of disbanding the cooperatives. on the contrary, he waged a tit-for-tat struggle against it. thanks to his efforts, the elementary cooperative, which began with only 16 households, grew into an advanced cooperative with over 100 households, marching courageously along the bright socialist road indicated by our great leader chairman mao.

in 1959, while the people throughout the country were holding high the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune and were doing their best to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, tao chu, an agent of the renegade liu shao-chi in central-south china, tried

by every means to undermine the collective economy. he stirred up a trend for dividing up the grain reserves of production teams. the capitalist roaders in power in the county sent a "supervisor" to hsinping to see to it that chao shan-chuang immediately carried out their directives to that effect. with dauntless proletarian militancy, chao shan-chuang waged a resolute struggle against the capitalist roaders and defeated the criminal attempt of the counter-revolutionary revisionist tao chu to sabotage the people's commune.

in 1962, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi whipped up the sinister wave of "san tzu yi pao" (footnote) in another attempt to restore capitalism. a bad element who had wormed his way into the former party committee of the commune came to the kouwei production team where chao shan-chuang lived. he tried his utmost to get the system of "individual responsibility for production" accepted.

this infuriated chao shan-chuang, who declared: "we commune members are born of the poverty-stricken labouring people. chairman mao saved us from an abyss of sufferings and pointed out for us the road to collectivization. making the individual responsible for production means individual farming. we will never take a step back along this old path. we are resolved to stick to socialist collective production and smash by our actions this manoeuvre of the handful of class enemies which will lead to the restoration of capitalism."

"i won't die in peace if hsinping is not thoroughly changed."

lying on the bac bo gulf, the hsinping production brigade was constantly threatened by drought, salinity and encroachments by the sea. the hsinping people were eager to rid themselves of these "three curses" and thoroughly transform their homeland.

chao shan-chuang grew up in poverty, so he well understood the feelings of his class brothers. determined to lead the masses in struggling with nature to bring a new look to hsinping, he put forward his plan for conquering "the three curses" at a party branch meeting. the plan won general approval. braving wind and rain, he then led the party members and other commune members in surveying the area, finding water sources, quarrying rocks, building a reservoir, digging irrigation and drainage canals and ditches and putting up a sea dyke.

in the winter of 1961, they were digging a tunnel through a hill to lead water from the reservoir beyond it to irrigate some 33 hectares of rice paddies three kilometres away. the project seemed too big for the manpower available. in face of this difficulty, chao shan-chuang got the brigade members to study chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", thus turning the construction site into a school of mao tsetung thought. this greatly inspired everyone. during the construction, chao shan-chuang suffered badly from liver and stomach trouble and was tortured by pain. when the pain was too great for him to bear, he would squat down, press his hands against his stomach and rest for a few minutes before going on with his work. after many days of hard work, they finally tunnelled through the hill.

as the sea, the worst of the "three curses", constantly threatened the lives and property of the people, chao shan-chuang always stood on guard on the 3,500-metre-long dyke whenever it rained at night.

one night in 1968, when the tide breached the dyke at one point, chao shan-chuang ran back to bring people to repair it. his over-exertion and exhaustion brought on his liver and stomach trouble again.

when the masses urged him to rest, chao shan-chuang replied: "don't bother about me. see to the dyke exclamation" he jumped to his feet and hurried back to the breach. chao shan-chuang worked in the cold turbulent water, desperately moving rock and earth. at the same time, he led the people in reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". after more than four hours of intense effort, they succeeded in sealing the gap, thus protecting the lives and property of the whole brigade.

the brigade has also solved the problem of salinity on its 33 hectares of farmland by digging drainage ditches and improving the soil.

under chao shan-chuang's leadership, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the brigade relied on mao tsetung thought and wiped out "the three curses". hsinping has taken on a new look. the fields which formerly depended on rain water are now well irrigated and the once infertile saline land has become double-crooping rice paddies. the 3,500-metre-long dyke keeps the sea out. in the eight years since 1962, the brigade has had stable yields and gathered in rich harvests. in the past, the brigade was short of food grain; now it has a surplus. in 1969 a dry spell lasted for more than 50 days, yet hsinping still got in a good harvest, with 110 tons of grain more than in the previous year. after paying its agricultural tax and fulfilling the plan for state purchase, the brigade sold 15 tons of surplus grain to the state in addition to laying aside an adequate reserve.

as long as i breathe, i will closely follow chairman mao in making revolution

in may, 1969, when the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the hsinping production brigade, like the people throughout the country, were holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and bringing about a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, chao shan-chuang suffered a bad stomach hemorrhage and fell to the ground unconscious. the poor and lower-middle peasants sent him to the county hospital.

when chao shan-chuang regained consciousness and heard that the young people were preparing to give their blood to him, he said to the doctor: "i don't need a blood transfusion exclamation"

the doctor told him: "you've lost a lot of blood and you are very weak. if you don't have a transfusion it will be dangerous."

but chao shan-chuang was adamant, saying: "you mustn't let the young people give their blood to me... they are militiamen and loss of blood will affect their health and thus affect preparedness against war exclamation"

he lost consciousness again. when he came to, the first thing he thought of was of studying chairman mao's works. he took the "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" which someone handed him and looked at the portrait of chairman mao for a long time, smiled happily, and kept saying "dear chairman mao, chairman mao exclamation ..."

he said to brigade leader chao shan-hsin who had come to the hospital to see him: "we are all communist party members. chairman mao constantly teaches us: to be 'more concerned about the party and the masses than about any individual'. you are a brigade leader and you must always keep the masses of the brigade in mind and be concerned about the collective at all times exclamation" then he drew from his pocket a sheet of paper on which was a table, which he had compiled before entering the hospital, listing the estimated earthwork necessary for digging the canals, and handed it to chao shan-hsin, telling him to pass it on to the vice-secretary of the brigade party branch, chao shan-chuang said: "before his death, chiao yu-lu pledged himself to do everything in his power to bring the sand dunes in lankao under control. i want to transform hsinping in the same spirit exclamation"

in the hospital he was still concerned about hsinping. as soon as he could leave his bed and walk a little, he wanted to leave the hospital. he pleaded with the doctors many times and finally was allowed to leave before time.

after leaving the hospital, he studied again and again with revolutionary enthusiasm chairman mao's important instruction: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy", and the new party constitution passed by the ninth party congress. he pledged himself to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and lead the brigade party members and revolutionary masses in launching fierce attacks against the class enemy without let-up, and in a heroic struggle to completely change the face of hsinping.

footnote: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on individual households.

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

A Revolutionized Hsien Leadership in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 23, 1970)

acting on chairman mao's great teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'", members of the sansnui county revolutionary committee in kwangtung province, south china, persevere in collective productive labour. thus they maintain close ties with the masses, are highly thought of and have achieved one success after another in leading the county in grasping revolution and promoting production.

of the 15 leading members of the county revolutionary committee, only two stay in their offices to carry out routine duties. all the others work and take part in productive labour at the grassroots level. they regard doing collective labour as an important means of forging close links with the masses and remoulding their world outlook. wherever they are, they go among the masses as common workers, who identify themselves with the masses. committee members join the masses in farm

work as soon as they put down their kits after returning from meetings which have taken place at distant places.

every time tsai hui, chairman of the revolutionary committee, goes to the grassroots level he carries his cotton quilt and settles in the homes of poor or lower-middle peasants to live and work with them. like ordinary commune members, he works barefooted in the fields and is eager to do all kinds of jobs, transplanting rice seedlings, harrowing the land, reaping and threshing rice. in the evenings, he gets the poor and lower-middle peasants together, and they study the brilliant three constantly-read articles by chairman mao. he talks things over with them, finds out what is on their minds and helps them solve problems. the masses consider him and the other committee members as their close friends, referring to them as "good cadres taught by chairman mao."

working among the commune members, the revolutionary committee members always consider themselves in terms of the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and strive to set examples for the masses. they are always at the forefront to do the hardest jobs and are concerned about the masses at crucial moments in class struggle, in the struggle for production and in the battle against natural disasters.

located in the pearl river delta, sanshui county once was threatened by a flood. the members of the county revolutionary committee led the local people to the dykes and worked there day and night and were successful in averting the flood. the county was hit by a strong typhoon last summer. on getting the meteorological report, every member of the county revolutionary committee immediately went to the people's communes, and worked with the cadres in the production brigades and teams to mobilize the local people to get ready against the coming typhoon. they went from one household to another to check the firmness of the people's houses and asked families whose houses were not sturdy to move to safe places. chiu ching-chun, a member of the county revolutionary committee, went to many places in the county although he was troubled by a stomach ulcer, and returned to the office at three a.m. but when he suddenly thought of two households of boat-dwellers who should be advised to move to safe places, he immediately set out. when people stopped him and offered to go, he said, "i want to see for myself. otherwise, my heart will be uneasy, and that's worse than being ill." when he reached the river bank, the boat-dwellers were just packing. he helped them move quickly.

the good examples set by the members of the county revolutionary committee greatly stimulated the revolutionary spirit and labour enthusiasm of local people. as a consequence, both revolution and production are going well in the county. the county was beset by drought last year but there was a good harvest of late crops. the county's total grain output last year was highest in local history, nearly four times the output in 1949, the year before the area was liberated.

recalling all these successes, the members of the county revolutionary committee understood more profoundly the great significance of chairman mao's teaching "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system".

the county revolutionary committee recently studied and discussed chairman mao's teaching and took a number of measures to make cadre participation in collective productive labour a system, so that all members of the revolutionary committee would truly be servants of the people and hold and wield political power well as representatives of the proletariat.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

A Commune-Run Hospital in East China Welcomed by Local Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 23, 1970)

revolutionary medical personnel of a commune-run hospital in chingchiang county of kiangsu province, east china, have worked industriously and cured many common and difficult cases in the countryside in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and do.

the hospital's whole-hearted service has won wide approval from the local poor and lower-middle peasants. they comment that the doctors of this small hospital, who started the revolutionary undertaking from scratch, can cure serious diseases and work wonders in a simply-equipped ward.

the tunyi commune's hospital was set up in the great proletarian cultural revolution. at the very beginning it was staffed by nine medical workers. two of the seven doctors are doctors of traditional chinese medicine, four are graduates from secondary medical schools and the other one is an educated young person who did snail fever prevention and treatment work for two years. the hospital was then short of equipment.

confronted with difficulties the revolutionary medical workers turned to this teaching of the great leader chairman mao's "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." this teaching enhanced their confidence and the doctors started their work.

one afternoon, chao fu-shou, a poor peasant in his sixties, came to the hospital for treatment. he had suffered from indirect inguinal hernia for a long time and needed an operation. he had put it off time and again because of the long distance to town.

hernia repair is a simple operation for ordinary hospitals. at that time only wang shai-lin in the commune hospital, a graduate of a secondary medical school, had made an advanced study of surgery in a county people's hospital for one and a half years and the rest of medical workers had never performed any operation. the medical workers determined to cure the disease.

all members of the commune hospital took part. they taught and learned from one another; whoever was more proficient in any skill became teacher. the seven doctors were of one mind in defending chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work and practising hard to become skilled in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. in learning how to make a surgical knot, they even forgot about food and sleep.

they said: "now we are working hard so that when we operate the patient will lose less blood and have less pain." after practising hard for seven days they grasped all the skills for performing the operation.

with whole-hearted devotion to serve the people, they learned how to do the work by doing it. they have gradually become a group of medical workers who are versatile but also have special skills, and all of whom can perform operations.

as they were short of equipment they followed chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and undertook the operation with simple equipment they made themselves. a doctor gave up his room to become the temporary operating theatre. they borrowed a 200-watt bulb from a production team to use in place of a shadowless lamp. they used a steamer to replace a high-pressure sterilizer. they themselves prepared the saline solution. thus they successfully performed the operation on chao fu-shou.

one day in july 1969 thirteen-year-old chiang liu-mei, daughter of a printer in shangnai, came to the tunyi commune hospital. she suffered from chronic osteomyelitis. she had received treatment in several big hospitals but her condition was deteriorating. her right arm was permanently bent and her right leg was paralyzed. she had been diagnosed as suffering from chronic osteomyelitis and incurable. only amputation could preserve the girl's life.

the doctors of the hospital had never seen this disease. but they were determined to try to cure the girl's disease.

they ran a mao tsetung thought study class for four evenings. the doctors studied over and over again chairman mao's works and received great education and inspiration. chairman mao teaches: "the masses are the real heroes". they made up their minds to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and rely on their support to cure chiang liu-mei.

there was a sinus the size of a pea on one elbow of the patient and another on her foot. these exuded pus constantly. in order to heal the wounds, the pus must first be drained. the doctors decided to do this.

the news that the hospital was going to operate on chiang liu-mei swept the commune. knowing that the hospital was short of surgical equipment, the workers of a factory in tunyi town worked hard the same evening to make it. all the commune's workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and "barefeet" doctors who came from nearby did all they could to help.

the medical workers were greatly encouraged by the support given by the revolutionary masses. pooling their ideas and efforts and combining western and chinese medicine, they performed the operation with success.

on the twentieth of october, 1969, chiang hsiang-fa made a special journey from shangnai to fetch his daughter who had been cured and was leaving the hospital. taking her in his arms, he shouted, tears in his eyes, "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the doctors realized even more deeply that by arming themselves with invincible mao tsetung thought, they would be able to surmount all difficulties and create miracles. thus they apply themselves more conscientiously in the living study and application of chairman mao's works, redoubled their efforts to remould their world outlook and serve the people whole-heartedly.

some bourgeois "specialists" long considered a skin disease common in the locality as perplexing and difficult to cure. doctor wang shai-lin of the hospital decided to work out a prescription for curing the disease. to ascertain the properties of some medicines, he tasted them himself. one has been regarded as poisonous, and for external use only, and not to be taken orally. but to prepare the new prescription for the benefit of the poor and lower-middle peasants, he disregarded the danger and took it orally. after repeated experiments, he succeeded in preparing some pills which cured several dozen cases of the skin disease.

in their whole-hearted service for the people, the doctors of the hospital have, over the past three years and more, modestly learned from the people and collected prescriptions and effective concoctions scattered among and kept by the people. they have constantly summed up and improved these prescriptions in the spirit of daring to revolutionize and daring to innovate, making considerable achievements. though the hospital is poorly equipped, they have undertaken nearly 300 operations, big, medium and small, and cured many difficult cases. poor and lower-middle peasants in the locality are full of praise for their good deeds in serving the people 'wholly' and 'entirely'.

but the medical workers of the hospital always said: "every success we have achieved must be ascribed to the great leader chairman mao, to invincible mao tsetung thought."

PLA

PLA Unit Builds Dyke to Turn Lake into Farmland in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 26, 1970)

the commanders and fighters of a chinese people's liberation army unit in the kwangchow area took only 14 days to build a dyke to reclaim some 660 hectares of land from a lake, in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the dyke is 9.5 kilometres long and 24 metres wide at the base. it cuts off part of the tunghu lake on the bank of the tungchiang river. its completion signifies a victory for the spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

the tunghu lake is flooded when the water rises in spring and summer, becomes a marshy wasteland when the water recedes in autumn and winter. in carrying out chairman mao's brilliant "may seventh directive", the unit had launched two campaigns since 1966 to transform the lake. it had built two dykes and reclaimed some 1,330 hectares of land from more than half of the lake. advancing from victory to victory, the commanders and fighters of the unit turned another large tract of marsh into good fields early this year.

before the project started, leading cadres of the unit led the commanders and fighters in studying chairman mao's works on the construction site. they repeatedly studied and discussed chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work. the leading cadres described their own experiences in the production campaign at nanniwan, northern shensi,

during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. all this made the commanders and fighters more determined than ever to transform nature.

work on the project began. to provide themselves with tools for building the dyke, the commanders and fighters made shoulder-poles and baskets from bamboo and rattan they cut in the mountain forests a dozen kilometres away. a few companies started their own carpentry shops to make wheelbarrows out of scrap iron and discarded material.

the deputy regimental commander, yin wen-chiang, always carried with him a copy of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"). he lived with his men in a small tent and was always to be found wherever the work was the toughest. one day when things were well under way, it rained heavily. yin wen-chiang got soaked through and the old wound in his waist ached badly. making light of it, he continued to work with the fighters day and night. the example he set lent much strength to his men and the other cadres.

at one point, the seventh company of a unit came upon a layer of sticky clay. the cadres and fighters recited aloud: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." because picks were useless on it, they used chisels and spades to remove it lump by lump. finally these heroic fighters armed with mao tsetung thought got the better of the clay and overcame this difficulty.

the building of a sluice gate was one of the key parts of the whole project. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching: "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction", the commanders and fighters have made every cent count.

the third company of a unit was digging the foundations for the sluice gate. when they reached a depth of 5 or 6 metres, they struck a layer of shifting sand and sand mixed with water gushed out from a spring. they dug out one basketful of mud and immediately the hole was filled with sand. it seemed <u>hopeless to proceed.</u> they needed a great number of boards to keep out the sand. in order to save wood for the state, they walked along a muddy path in the dark of the night and brought stones back with them. after a strenuous night's work, they managed to hold back the shifting sand and the work could go ahead smoothly.

with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, the commanders and fighters completed 650,000 cubic metres of earthwork, building a splendid long dyke into the tunghu lake and turning wasteland into arable fields.

MEDICINE

Remarkable Achievements of Research at Shanghai Vaccine and Serum Institute

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1970)

workers and revolutionary research personnel at the shanghai vaccine and serum institute achieved great successes in their research work -- the best ever -- in 1969.

these were the outcome of following the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

in 1958, the institute started research work on frozen human plasma, plasma protein and other blood plasma preparations for treating serious cases. however, the handful of capitalist-roaders at the institute did their utmost to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, such as his slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. this hampered both the research work and the production of blood plasma preparations.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and revolutionary research personnel in the laboratory for blood plasma preparations conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching, "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." they did experiments and made many technical innovations to prepare frozen human plasma, human albumin, gamma-globulin, fibrinogen and other blood plasma preparations, which are now being turned out in quantity. this has meant a big step forward in this field in china.

the workers and research personnel recently solved a knotty technical problem and successfully introduced a new process for producing albumin.

formerly, under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research, this institute did not include the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases in its research work on vaccines and serums. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers and revolutionary research personnel at the institute have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and began to work on vaccines and serums for the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases. in collaboration with other units they successfully trial-manufactured in a comparatively short time a bacterial vaccine for bronchial asthma, which is inexpensive, simple to use and quite effective, and therefore welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

last august two children of a poor peasant in heilungkiang province, northeast china were critically ill with the rare blood disease, hemophilia. the father wrote to the shanghai vaccine and serum institute, asking for some anti-hemophilic globulin. confronted with this new problem, the workers and scientists studied over and over again chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." they recognized the need to make their work serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolution. what concerned them most was to satisfy the urgent demands of the workers, peasants and soldiers. after two weeks or more of hard effort, they successfully extracted anti-hemophilic globulin from fresh human plasma and thus extended the capability of the chinese pharmaceutical industry.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

North China Hsien Sets Up Small Factories by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Mar. 25, 1970)

In the light of Chairman Mao's great principle, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary committees at all levels in Chincheng County, Shansi Province, North China, have been energetically building up local small-scale industry. In doing this, they rely on the masses of the people to solve all problems themselves.

There are now 105 factories and mines embracing 31 trades run by the county and the people's communes. In addition, more than 90 per cent of the production brigades in the county have built fertilizer works or processing mills for agricultural and side-line products or opened small coal pits.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." Chincheng County has been developing local small-scale industry in the midst of sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

The county, which lies in the Taihang Mountains, has rich deposits of coal, iron, sulphur and other materials, coupled with an 800-year history of iron-making by local methods. Hence, the conditions for developing industry are very favourable.

Guided by Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the people of the county built some 50 factories and mines by their own efforts in 1958. Soon afterwards more than 40 of these enterprises were closed down by the local agents of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, who was frantically pushing his counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running industry. The revolutionary masses resolutely resisted this evil capitalist trend and firmly took the socialist road. They restored and developed more than 20 small local enterprises. Then, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they seized back the portion of power usurped by a handful of capitalist-roaders and stepped up efforts to build small-scale industry in the county.

In developing local industry, the leadership of the county has encouraged to the full the initiative of the masses and insisted on the principle of self-reliance. Starting from scratch, the people turned old temples into workshops and made the equipment they needed themselves. The Chintsun People's Commune started its fertilizer workshop with two cauldrons and a few vats, which cost less than 80 yuan altogether. This workshop turned out some 50 tons of chemical fertilizer between May and December last year. Recently it was producing more than one ton a day. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "A small workshop can do big things. Local equipment can produce good fertilizer."

The county leadership has also launched mass campaigns for technical innovations, so as to get the people to rely on themselves in equipping local enterprises with machinery. A survey of 21 county-run enterprises reveals that more than 70 per cent of their machine tools have been made by the

enterprises themselves. the commune-run farm implement workshops are all equipped with machines made by the county farm implement plant, which has gone about production by the method known as "ants nibbling at a bone", that is, making big machines with small machine tools. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county has produced electric motors, transformers and other equipment, in addition to large numbers of power-driven waterwheels, pumps, rice huskers and flour mills.

the expansion of small local industry has done a great deal to promote agricultural production, and strengthened and developed the collective economy. as a result, the county reaped a fairly good harvest last year despite bad weather conditions.

SPRING FARMING

Trade Departments Gave Timely Support to Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

trade, supply and marketing departments all over china have been busy delivering all kinds of goods to the countryside to support spring farming. they were active in collecting materials needed for spring farming and organizing many "support-agriculture service teams". all this has been done in the light of our great leader chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

after successive good harvests and enormous support from industry, this year's supplies of the means of production for spring farming are ample and were ready on time. on the eve of the busy spring farming, many provincial departments called meetings to sum up past experience in supporting agricultural production and take measures to aid the current spring farming. there has been a considerable increase this year in supplies of the major means of production -- chemical fertilizer, insecticide, sprayers and small and medium-sized farm implements. the amount of chemical fertilizer planned for this year is 30 per cent above last year's supply, while insecticide is 16 per cent higher. and there is a considerable rise in the number of draught animals and insecticide sprayers.

effective support from the railway and communications departments has brought huge quantities of goods to the villages in time for the busy season. in southwestern china, where spring sets in early, the state fertilizer allotment for the first quarter was fulfilled ahead of schedule as all supplies arrived in the countryside by the end of february. chemical fertilizer distributed to yunnan province was 2.4 times as much as in the same period last year, while szechwan province got an amount that was 35 per cent over that in the corresponding period of last year. in kwangtung province, goods for spring farming reached the grassroots levels three months earlier than in 1969. the quantity of chemical fertilizer was 47 per cent greater than that of last year, insecticide 42 per cent more, and plastic film for rice seedling nurseries twice as much. in heilungkiang and liaoning provinces, northeast china, where spring comes late, most of the goods for spring farming have already been delivered to the grassroots levels in the countryside.

the revolutionary masses of the trade and supply and marketing departments in various places grasped class struggle in the economic field and sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

many supply and marketing departments at the basic levels ran mao tsetung thought study classes. this helped the cadres and trade personnel foster the concept of serving agriculture and increased their confidence in better supplying the means of production for farming for the sake of revolution. they went to the rural areas and investigated what the people's communes needed and replenished their supplies.

leading cadres of the supply and marketing department of pingkuo county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region of south china went to communes and production teams and provided needed fertilizer and draught animals in good time.

the revolutionary workers of the supply and marketing department of chinghsien county in hopei province, north china, found that some people's communes wanted parts for water-wheels for winter irrigation of barley. they sent the parts to all the production teams without delay.

in supporting spring farming, cadres and workers of the trade, and supply and marketing departments in various places co-operated with local industrial and handicraft departments to produce needed goods for the farming season in line with chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance.

in co-ordination with local farm machinery factories and carpentry shops, the supply and marketing department of the pihu district in lishui county, chekiang province, east china, sent people to all the branches of the supply and marketing co-operatives in the district to check up on the small farm tools available. the district's small farm tools are now ready for use. since last winter all the 21 departments of means of production in the district have supplied over 11,000 small farm tools, 96 per cent more than the corresponding period last year.

the trade, supply and marketing departments in many places have also made inventories of their storehouses so as to provide the things needed for spring farming.

the trade department in linhsien county of honan province inventoried 192 kinds of goods urgently needed for spring farming, including fertilizer, waterwheels and rubber tyres. the county's stock of means of production is now much greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

Upsurge of Spring Farmwork in China's Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1970)

the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in china's countryside have launched in good time a mass movement for vigorous and practical efforts in the present farming season, the first spring of the seventies. inspired by our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principles "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", they are brimming over with enthusiasm and going all out to win another good harvest this year so as to make an even greater contribution to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in all parts of the country, the spring farmwork is going ahead more rapidly and being done better compared with previous years. in many places south of the wuling mountains, the transplanting of early rice has been completed and the work is now centred around cultivation and field management. along the middle and lower reaches of the yangtze river, the rice seedlings are growing well and preparations for transplanting are well under way. in some places transplanting is already in full swing. the commune members in the yellow and huai river basins are busy with sowing and with cultivating the autumn sown wheat that is now beginning to grow again. in northeast, north and northwest china, the spring wheat has been sown and commune members are energetically preparing for the sowing of the autumn harvested crops.

this year's spring farmwork has been going ahead in the excellent situation marked by the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the further consolidation of the socialist position in the countryside and successive good harvests. since the autumn harvest last year, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have organized the cadres and masses to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, taking the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key, and conscientiously to sum up their experience in grasping revolution and promoting production. they have also made all-round plans for this year's spring farming. thus many-sided preparations have been made in both the ideological and material fields. in addition, in all places, the cadres and commune members have, in the light of the class struggle in the economic sphere in the countryside, carried on revolutionary mass criticism, in which they severely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household), the "four freedom" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprise), and the policy of "putting work-points in command" and "material incentives" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this has made them clearer on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and given an impetus to the spring farmwork which is now in an upsurge.

the nation-wide mass movement for capital construction in agriculture launched last winter has resulted in great achievements. many more and better water conservancy projects

have been completed or repaired than in previous years. many of these are playing an important part in the current spring farming.

with the spring farming in full swing, the revolutionary committees at all levels and the revolutionary people in all parts of the country are following chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai". they are following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade in striving to be self-reliant, in working hard and in struggling with nature. at the same time, they are summing up local advanced experience in turning low-yielding into high-yielding land and are selecting local model production brigades and teams, so that the tachai spirit is blossoming and bearing fruit everywhere.

mao tsetung thought study classes have been run at all levels in the huimin area in shantung province, east china, to popularize the advanced experience of the yangliuhsueh production brigade, which is cited as "a red banner for cotton growing areas". because it has guided itself with invincible mao tsetung thought, the brigade has attained high yields of both grain and cotton for seven years in succession. in chengting county, hopei province, north china, where commune members have overcome natural calamities to reap good grain and cotton harvests for four years running, revolutionary committee members at all levels are going to the grassroots to sum up the experience of different high-yielding models so that they might give more effective leadership. all this has done much to promote spring farming.

in the course of the spring farming, prominence is given to proletarian politics everywhere. conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the commune members have worked out timely plans for growing grain, cotton and other industrial crops, according to state requirements. in a number of places the masses have been mobilized to take protective measures against possible natural disasters. the revolutionary committee of hsinchou county in hupeh province, central china, got the masses to discuss local natural conditions and the natural disasters that used to occur. then they took various measures to combat drought, waterlogging and insect pests should these occur, so that their plans of increased production would prove reliable and practicable.

following chairman mao's great teaching "leaders must march ahead of the movement, not lag behind it", the leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in all parts of the country and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army who are supporting agriculture have gone to work in the fields in this busy spring farming season. they eat, live and work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, enthusiastically propagate mao tsetung thought among them and join commune cadres and members in working out plans for increasing production and in discussing problems cropping up in the spring farming. young intellectuals and cadres who have gone down to work in the countryside are busy in the fields with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members. they have done many scientific experiments to improve farming and have provided important reinforcements for the spring farming.

under the guidance of chairman mao's great principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", industrial enterprises in all parts of the country have sent workers to the rural areas to repair farm machinery and implements. government departments covering food,

finance and commerce, and transportation have speedily allocated and transported seeds, chemical fertilizers and insecticides to the rural areas. the medical and health department has organised mobile medical teams to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants right in the fields so as to make its contribution to the spring farming.

a vigorous mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade is sweeping the country, in order to ensure victory in both revolution and production. the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members as well as the revolutionary cadres are determined to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and redouble their efforts to advance triumphantly in the first battle of the farming year so that there will be a good harvest and so that they will win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland.

AGRICULTURE

Outstanding East China Cotton-Growing Brigade Determined on Good Grain, Cotton Harvests This Year

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Mar. 25, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind", the yangliuhsueh production brigade in shantung province, a national pace-setter in china's cotton-growing areas, is determined to follow up the good grain and cotton harvests of the last seven years by gathering in an even bigger one this year.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the brigade pledged to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in their struggle so as to make a new contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the great attention was paid to the report at the recent national conference on cotton production called by the state council given by the yangliuhsueh brigade on its experience in getting high yields.

the brigade lies in an alkaline area along the lower reaches of the yellow river. in the past it was a small village with poor soil which used to be hit by natural disasters nine years out of ten.

since liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other members and revolutionary cadres of the brigade have been guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and have gone from victory to victory in revolution and production by dint of self-reliance and hard struggle. its socialist collective economy has been consolidated and expanded. in the seven years since 1963 the average per hectare yield of ginned cotton was 975 kilogrammes every year. the average per hectare yield of grain was at least seven and a half tons a year in the past four years. the brigade, whose farmland amounts to less than two mou per member, (one mou equals one fifteenth of a hectare) has made a very great contribution to socialist construction.

the fundamental reason for these high yields year after year is that the poor and lower-middle peasants, other members and revolutionary cadres of the brigade have studied and applied in a living way chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles in the sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. over the years they have been fired with the aspiration and determination to turn their brigade with its age-long alkaline soil into a new socialist village achieving high yields in grain and cotton.

they relied on invincible mao tsetung thought in their struggle against a handful of class enemies attempting to restore capitalism and firmly kept to the socialist orientation. in battling nature to grow good crops of grain and cotton they have relied on themselves and on hard work to create farmland which gives stable and high yields. after reaping excellent grain and cotton harvests they have kept in mind the significance of being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people and delivered the best grain and cotton as agricultural tax and sold their surplus to the state.

when news of the brigade's successes spread far and wide, people from other parts of the country went to visit it to study its advanced experience.

the shantung provincial revolutionary committee recently called on all poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the province to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and conscientiously carry out chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". in the campaign to learn from tachai, a national pace-setter in agriculture, they were called to take the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link and make great efforts to bring in excellent harvests of grain and cotton through self-reliance and arduous struggle.

the brigade communist party branch is not resting on its laurels. it regards the brigade's achievements as a starting point for continuing the revolution. it has got the party members and other members of the brigade to study over and over again chairman mao's great teaching "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."

in comparing themselves with the tachai production brigade and other advanced units known for their excellent harvests of grain and cotton, the party members and other brigade members have brought out their shortcomings and worked out measures for increasing production. they say: "the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai have distinguished themselves in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in giving prominence to proletarian politics. they have displayed the unyielding revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. tachai is our best teacher and we will foster the tachai spirit in our brigade and take the tachai road all our lives exclamation they are determined to raise production of grain and cotton to new heights and make an even bigger contribution to socialist construction.

in their efforts to do everything possible to get an excellent harvest in 1970, the brigade party branch has put the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and proletarian politics above all work. leading members of the party branch and members of the brigade revolutionary committee take the lead in study and in revolutionary mass criticism.

they are also in the forefront in collective productive labour and in doing scientific experiments. this has given impetus to the brigade's mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. both revolution and production are surging ahead. a vigorous socialist emulation drive is under way in which everyone makes efforts to learn from and catch up with the advanced while the advanced striving to become more advanced.

by playing an exemplary vanguard role the party members and cadres are leading the masses in vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production in the busy spring farming season now under way.

all the brigade members, men and women, are in high spirits. they express their determination to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, surmount every difficulty in their advance and continue to wrest higher yields of grain and cotton from the soil, so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Private Adviser to Cambodian Head of State Makes Statement to Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

penn nouth, private adviser to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made a statement to the press here today refuting reports by certain western news agencies that cambodian diplomats rallied on the side of the phnom penh authorities.

penn nouth told the press that these reports would have the readers believe that "the rallying is not only almost unanimous, but is made with sincerity and enthusiasm. but the fact is totally different. the rallying can be considered to have been made out of two motives, for two very important reasons. the first very important factor is that our diplomats abroad have parents, children and the other members of their families in cambodia, who are being subjected to oppression and even coersion by the phnom penh authorities. the latter, as you know, maintain their rule with rifles and bayonets; they have every means to strike horrible terror among the parents and children of our diplomats. therefore, it is under coersion that these diplomats have aligned themselves with the traitorous phnom penh government."

"the second very important factor," he said, "is that the present government pays salaries to our diplomats. this material consideration is also important. if they are willing to rally to the just cause of the legal head of state of cambodia, they will never be able to count on getting the salaries and all the privileges known to our diplomats to this day. in fact, as far as we are concerned, we do not have any fortune, contrary to what the phnom penh authorities have alleged. we can only appeal to our diplomats' conscience, to their political courage for the sake of this just cause."

despite the difficulties besetting this fine cause, penn nouth said, "we have, however, some diplomats who show most praiseworthy courage in the grave moments of our country. i cite in particular the case of ambassador chea san in moscow, who declares that he is in favour of our struggle against the treason under u.s. imperialism. he considers it impossible for him to serve the phnom penh regime. we have another ambassador, that is, the ambassador in cairo, who too stands for our fine cause. there are also lesser diplomats who dare not declare openly in our favour for the moment as they are under the pressure not only of the phnom penh regime as i have described, but also of their own boss. that is the case with certain diplomats of ours in peking who have confessed to us that they are now subjected to ever greater pressure and that they could not do otherwise but align themselves for the time being with the phnom penh regime. therefore, there is no reason to believe that the alignment of diplomats is made with general enthusiasm as it is believed."

penn nouth said he made the above statement to the press according to samdech norodom sihanouk's instructions.

CAMBODIAN SITUATION

Vietnamese Radio Resolutely Supports Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Stand of Safeguarding Neutrality Policy

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 24, 1970)

the "voice of viet nam" radio in a commentary yesterday resolutely supported the stand affirmed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in his statement issued to the press in peking on march 20 in safeguarding the independence and the policy of peace and neutrality of cambodia.

entitled "the odious nature of the u.s. imperialists and cambodian coup-makers has been exposed", the commentary said: cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's statement "has shed more light on the dark schemes of the u.s. imperialists and the pro-u.s. extreme-rightist clique in cambodia, helping public opinion to see more clearly the character of the coup and the tricks played by the coup group."

the commentary said: "everybody knows that during the recent days, to cover the intervention and dangerous manoeuvre of the u.s. imperialists in cambodia, the coup-makers have unleashed a hectic campaign against the vietnamese people, tried to sow enmity between the two nations of viet nam and cambodia. that odious trick has been laid bare by head of state norodom sihanouk."

the commentary said: "the khmer people who have seen through the u.s. imperialists' schemes will certainly distinguish between friend and foe and unite with the vietnamese people to spearhead their struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism."

it said that samdech norodom sihanouk stressed in his statement that at present, because the coup-makers want to sell cambodia out to the u.s. imperialists, therefore his duty is to participate in the sacred struggle the whole khmer people will wage from inside and outside the country to obliterate this coup d'etat and restore legality and democracy.

the commentary expressed warm welcome to the march 20 statement of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. it said that the march 20 statement of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, which lays bare the u.s. imperialists' scheme to sow discord between the two nations, will contribute to further strengthening the militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and cambodia.

the commentary said: together with the broad public opinion the world over, we energetically condemn the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen for having staged the coup d'etat against head of state norodom sihanouk and the khmer people with the aim of abolishing the independence and sovereignty of the kingdom of cambodia. we resolutely support the just struggle of cambodian head of state norodom sihanouk and the khmer people to eliminate the coup d'etat group and to safeguard the independence and the policy of peace and neutrality. the u.s. imperialists will certainly meet with failure in cambodia.

the commentary expressed the conviction that the khmer people, with their tradition of indomitable struggle, their experience

in fighting against the u.s. imperialists for decades, and the support at present by the progressive public opinion in the world, will certainly overcome all difficulties and obstacles and gain final victory in their just struggle.

KCNA Denounces US Imperialism As Stage-Manager of Coup D'Etat in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Mar. 24, 1970)

the korean central news agency condemns in a commentary today u.s. imperialism for instigating and manipulating the right-wing forces in cambodia into staging a coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia.

the commentary said: judging from the developments, it is as clear as day that the stage-managers of the coup d'etat have the aim of wrecking the independence and neutrality of cambodia, detaching her from the anti-imperialist front and swaying her to the right.

of late, the commentary added, the u.s. imperialists mustered right-wing elements, terrorists and gangs whom they had hired and instigated them to hold demonstrations and create social disorder in a number of cities and provinces of cambodia, perpetrating most despicable criminal acts to undermine the friendly relations between the peoples of cambodia and viet nam and create national enmity and discord between them, while maliciously slandering the policies of independence, neutrality and territorial integrity pursued by the government and people of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk.

it pointed out that after instigating the right-wing forces to stage the coup d'etat and seize power, the u.s. imperialists declared before anyone else that they "recognized" this group as "a legitimate government". facts have proved with ample clarity that the u.s. imperialists are the very ones who undermine, trample underfoot and obliterate the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia. these beasts are the chief criminals who engineered the coup.

the criminal intrigues of the u.s. imperialists against cambodia, it added, are an open challenge to the cambodian people fighting for the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the country and a provocative act never to be condoned, an act which menaces peace and security in asia and, furthermore, in the rest of the world.

the commentary said in conclusion: no plot of the u.s. imperialists can ever stave off their doom of miserable defeat. the u.s. imperialists will meet with ever heavier retaliatory blows from the people of indo-china, if they attempt to find a way out of their defeat by expanding the flames of war against the entire people of this region, including the heroic vietnamese people.

Foreign Ministry of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam Denounces Dispatch of More Thai Mercenaries to Laos by US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 25, 1970)

the foreign ministry of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in a statement on march 22 strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for intensifying its war of aggression against laos by sending more thai mercenaries to laos, according to the south viet nam "giai phong" press agency.

the statement said that although the u.s. imperialists have sustained heavy defeats, they are still obstinately stepping up their war of aggression in laos. while making bellicose statements, the u.s. ruling clique recently intensified the wanton raids against the laotian people with b-52 bombers. what is still more serious is that the united states has ordered its henchmen in bangkok to dispatch two additional battalions of thai mercenaries to laos with a view to helping the vientiane puppet troops against the laotian patriotic forces.

the statement pointed out: "this is a flagrant step of the continuous u.s. war escalation in laos, which grossly tramples upon the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of laos and violates the 1962 geneva agreement on laos, thus aggravating the tension in laos more than ever before and seriously threatening peace in indo-china and the rest of southeast asia. this is another proof of the nixon administration's criminal policy of using 'asians to fight asians'."

the people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam unreservedly support the march 21 statement of the spokesman of the laotian patriotic front central committee sternly condemning the u.s. war escalation in laos.

the statement pointed out that the people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have always fully sympathized with and resolutely supported the laotian people's just fight of self-defence and they firmly believe that the just cause of the laotian people will be completely victorious.

in conclusion, the statement said that u.s. imperialism and its flunkeys in thailand must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their intensification of the war in laos.

Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Cable to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here a cable sent him by pham van dong, premier of the democratic republic of viet nam. full text follows:

message to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia

for many years the democratic republic of viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia have unceasingly strengthened their friendship and solidarity in the face of their common enemy, the u.s. imperialists, for the sake of defending their independence and freedom. this unshakable friendship and solidarity constitute a factor of success for our two peoples and a contribution to the maintenance of peace in this part of the world.

the vietnamese people are deeply grateful for the generous support which samdech and the cambodian people have all along given them in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam reaffirms its determination to pursue invariably its policy of fraternal friendship and good neighbourliness with the kingdom of cambodia on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the 1954 geneva agreements on the question of indo-china.

in the light of the recent events in cambodia, the policy of peace and neutrality, of friendship and militant solidarity with the vietnamese people which samdech has pursued consistently, shows more than ever its correctness. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam reaffirms its firm support for this wise policy and expresses the conviction that this policy will stand all trials and continue to bear fruit for the sake of the prosperity of the kingdom of cambodia and for the benefit of the friendship between our two peoples.

i am glad to convey to samdech the assurances of my most respectful and most fraternal consideration and my respectful regards to madame princess monique sihanouk.

hanoi, march 19, 1970
pham van dong

Message by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Premier Pham Van Dong

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here the message he sent to premier pham van dong of the democratic republic of viet nam on march 21. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency mr. pham van dong
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam
hanoi

peking, march 21, 1970

your excellency,

the cordial and friendly expressions in your message of march 19, 1970, and the noble sentiments you reaffirm in the message towards cambodia and the khmer people in the midst of the test it is undergoing have deeply moved me and cheered me up. i thank you most sincerely for that.

the latest events that have taken place in cambodia, alas, are darkening the sky of friendship which has always united our two peoples.

throughout these changes, the supreme interest of cambodia, like before, remains to be the maintenance and strengthening of this friendship with socialist viet nam and it is advisable to regulate in the spirit of peace and mutual respect the possible disputes or other problems that may arise between our two countries. it is because i have always held this view and continue to do so that i am today slung mud at and defamed by the traitorous phnom penh government and parliament under the wild accusation that i have betrayed my country and my people.

meanwhile i remain confident in the future, because i know that the great majority of my compatriots share and will share my convictions and my line of action.

we may therefore hope that peace, friendship and solidarity between cambodia and viet nam will soon be restored on the basis which has been consolidated through test, and in the spirit of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity within the existing frontiers.

i would like to ask you, your excellency, to accept the assurances of my highest, most friendly and fraternal consideration.

norodom sihanouk

President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat Send Cable to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here a cable sent him by nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. full text follows:

message to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia

in the name of the presidium of the n.f.l. and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and in our own names, we would like to assure samdech of our feelings of unfailing friendship and of our firm support for his just policy of independence, neutrality and active solidarity with the vietnamese people. samdech knows how the n.f.l., the p.r.g. and the people of south viet nam appreciate this clear-sighted policy which allows the constant tightening of the fraternal relations between our two countries and effectively contributes to the success of the peoples of

indo-china in the struggle against the aggressive intrigues of u.s. imperialism and for the safeguarding of their independence and freedom.

allow us to express once again to samdech the deep gratitude of the people, the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of the republic of south viet nam for the firm and effective support that samdech and the friendly khmer people have always rendered to our struggle of resistance to the u.s. and for national salvation.

in the present circumstances in which u.s. imperialism and its agents plot to prolong the war of aggression in south viet nam, to sabotage the wise policy of independence, peace and neutrality of samdech and to expand the war in indo-china, the consolidation of the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples is proved to be most imperative. in the face of the manoeuvres of provocation and splitting by our common enemy, u.s. imperialism which is the source of the troubles and sufferings of our peoples, we are certain that if we both sides are animated by the spirit of understanding and mutual assistance, we shall be able to frustrate the perfidious acts of u.s. imperialism and bring to success the cause of fraternal and lasting friendship between the vietnamese and khmers in the spirit of mutual respect.

samdech may be assured of our will to safeguard at any cost our ties of friendship and solidarity on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia within its existing frontiers. the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. wants to adhere to this policy and do its utmost to maintain the relations of lasting good neighbourliness between our two countries.

we are convinced that the temporary obstacles in the way of samdech will be removed and we wish samdech every success in the defence of his noble ideals of independence, peace and neutrality.

we would like to ask you, samdech, to accept our highest consideration and kindly convey our respectful compliments to madame princess monique sihanouk.

south viet nam, march 20, 1970

nguyen huu tho

huynh tan phat

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Sends Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here the message he sent on march 24 to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. full text follows:

peking, march 24, 1970

his excellency nguyen huu tho
president of the presidium of n.f.l.

his excellency huynh tan phat
president of p.r.g. of r.s.v.n.

your excellencies,

in the grave crisis which shakes cambodia at present, your noble, cordial and friendly message of march 20 has brought me great consolation and deeply moved me. in my own name and in the name of my people, i thank you most sincerely for that.

if the events which have occurred recently, alas, are darkening the sky of friendship which has always united our two peoples, the supreme interests of the cambodian nation remain, as before, to be the maintenance of and strengthening of this friendship with the people of south viet nam who are fighting. it is therefore advisable to regulate, in a spirit of peace and mutual respect, the possible disputes and other problems which may arise between our two countries. it is because i have always held this view and continue to do so that i am today subjected to the treacherous slanders and outrageous accusations of treason levelled by the treacherous government and parliament of phnom penh.

but i am sure that things will become better in the future and that peace, friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will soon be restored in the spirit of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, within the existing frontiers because the great majority of my compatriots share and will share my convictions.

i would like to ask you, your excellencies, to accept the assurances of my highest, most friendly and most fraternal consideration.

signed: norodom sihanouk

Message of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Prince Souphanouvong

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here the message he sent to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, on march 25. full text follows:

his highness prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the laotian patriotic front

peking, march 25, 1970

your highness,

with emotion, i thank your highness, the laotian patriotic front and the fraternal laotian people who are so heroic in the face of the u.s. imperialist aggressors for your historic message of support. the khmer people were proud of their neutrality in a state of peace, but the clique

of the corrupt reactionaries lon nol, sirik-matak and cheng heng has just destroyed this neutrality and peace. in so doing, this clique, while carefully hiding the fact from our nation, aims to integrate our country with the circle of the satellites of the u.s.a. and thereby lead her to the war in which indo-chinese are forced to shed blood and die for the foreign imperialists.

in view of this detested treason of the lon nol clique, the khmer people and i myself have no other way out but join the laotian and vietnamese people in forming a united front of struggle for completely liberating our three countries from oppression by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys. in the name of my people, i reaffirm our complete support for the just cause of the fraternal laotian people so valiantly represented by your highness and the laotian patriotic front.

your highness, please accept the assurances of my most affectionate consideration.

signed: norodom sihanouk

Message of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Peoples and Governments Friendly to Khmer People

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here his march 24 message to peoples and governments friendly to the khmer people. full text follows:

message of samdech norodom sihanouk,
head of state of cambodia

to all peoples and governments friendly to the khmer people

i have the honour to draw your high attention both to my statement issued on march 20, 1970, which points out that my being "removed" from the position of head of state of cambodia by the parliament of phnom penh is absolutely illegal and anti-constitutional, and, to my solemn declaration addressed to the cambodian nation on march 23, 1970, announcing the dissolution of this parliament and of the government of general lon nol by the head of state, the forthcoming establishment of a new national union government, the forthcoming creation of a consultative assembly, and the building of a national liberation army and the setting up of a national united front of kampuchea (cambodia).

these new establishments belong to the progressive and anti-imperialist cambodian people who constitute the great majority of the khmer nation.

these establishments are the basis for organizing national resistance in my country to u.s. imperialism and to the oppression of the khmer people and the life of the khmer nation by the pro-imperialist fascist reactionaries. the same establishments are the basis for launching a widespread movement of struggle both at home and abroad in the near future so as to, on the one hand, re-establish constitutional legality and thereby set up in our country a genuine people's

power to which i will tender without fail my resignation and which will appoint a new head of state of cambodia, and, on the other, help hasten the defeat of u.s. imperialism, the culprit responsible for the troubles, crises, calamities and misery of the three countries and peoples of indo-china.

i appeal to all the governments and peoples friendly to the cambodian people in particular and to the peoples of indo-china in general to render unequivocal support to our struggle for the liberation of our three countries from the intolerable aggression, interference and occupation by the u.s. neo-colonialist imperialists.

the u.s. neo-colonialist imperialists were the first to recognize de jure the anti-constitutional and anti-popular lon nol regime, thus evidently showing that they are the donors of funds, if not the instigators, of the march 18 coup d'etat in phnom penh.

as everybody knows, none of the military governments of thieu-ky in saigon, kittikachorn in bangkok, chiang kai-shek in taiwan (an island belonging to the people's republic of china), pak jung hi in seoul, has a popular, democratic or constitutional basis. they keep themselves going solely by relying on the imperialists and, consequently, they can only serve the interests of these imperialists to the detriment of the interests of their own nations and of the freedom and dignity of their peoples.

the lon nol government is no different from the above-mentioned governments which are known in the world as anti-national and anti-popular.

i am sure that the friendly powers will not recognize such governments and regimes because i know that they respect their own people. the people of these powers will certainly support the peoples who are oppressed by the imperialists and their lackeys, and who aspire to dignity and genuine independence.

these friendly powers know perfectly that to recognize such governments means to retard the liberation of the oppressed peoples, to side with imperialism and to damage the ideals of freedom, peace and justice of mankind.

therefore, to recognize the lon nol-sirikmatak-cheng heng regime -- these persons are so mean as to humiliate and depose de facto an old, sick queen, a very dignified widow who has never ruled over the country or engineered any intrigue, a "maman" respected by all her people and the people the world over, including the peoples of the communist countries and the american people, and whose sole "crime" was that she had disapproved the wanton destruction of a vietnamese church by lon nol's hatchetmen -- would mean not only to stand on the side of imperialism but also on the side of barbarity.

therefore, in the name of the khmer people, i would like to ask the governments and peoples friendly to my khmer people to give their support and diplomatic recognition of the national united front of kampuchea while drawing their attention to the consequences if they make any diplomatic or political decision favourable to the usurpers, a decision which can only most unfortunately damage the relations between them and the future progressive and people's cambodia.

there is no doubt about the victory of that cambodia, because it will be an integral part of the inevitable victory of the peoples of indo-china and of all the anti-imperialist peoples of the third world over u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

with high considerations

signed: n. sihanouk

peking, march 24, 1970.

DRVN Government Issues Statement on the Present Patriotic Struggle of the Cambodian People

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 25, 1970)

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam today issued a statement on the present patriotic struggle of the cambodian people, according to a vna report. it reads in full as follows:

statement of the d.r.v.n. government
on the present patriotic struggle
of the cambodian people

for many years now, the khmer people, in order to safeguard their sacred national rights, have engaged in the road charted by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk: national independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present borders, solidarity between the indo-chinese people who are all struggling against the common enemy -- the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, contributing to the safeguarding of peace in asia and the world.

while committing aggression against viet nam and intervention in laos, the u.s. imperialists have stopped at no manoeuvre, however vile and wicked, to oppose the correct policy of samdech norodom sihanouk. in spite of the encirclement and threats by the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, the khmer people have waged a tenacious and courageous struggle, foiling all sinister plans of the latter to build a system of military bases stretching from south viet nam to thailand passing through cambodia and laos. as a result, the kingdom of cambodia has been able to maintain firmly her independence, freedom, peace, neutrality and prosperity, and her prestige has risen ever higher in the international arena.

since president nixon took office, the united states has made every effort to realize the so-called "vietnamization of the war" in an attempt to prolong the war in south viet nam, escalated the war in laos, and at the same time intensified its intervention in cambodia, with a view to making up for its position of ignominious failure in south viet nam. the lon nol-sirikmatak group, henchmen of the united states, has staged a coup d'etat to oppose the cambodian people, oppose the patriotic struggle of the vietnamese people, and are endeavouring to create an anti-vietnamese psychosis in service of the u.s. scheme to intensify and expand war in indo-china, turn cambodia into a military base and new-type colony of the united states, in furtherance of the wicked design of president nixon of using asians to fight asians. the coup-maker group in cambodia has thus betrayed the supreme interests

of the khmer people, opposed the correct policy of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of the kingdom of cambodia, sabotaged the intimate friendship and the militant solidarity between the khmer people, the vietnamese people and the laotian people, seriously threatening peace and security in this area.

the khmer people of all strata and various political tendencies have expressed high indignation at the coup d'etat staged by the reactionaries in cambodia, henchmen of the imperialists. on march 23, in a solemn declaration, samdech norodom sihanouk, in his capacity as legal head of state of the kingdom of cambodia, declared the dissolution of the government of general lon nol, the national assembly and the royal council for crimes of high treason. samdech has voiced the iron determination to defend the supreme and long-term interests of the cambodian fatherland, and called on the khmer people to unite in the national united front of kampuchea, to strengthen their solidarity with the vietnamese people, the laotian people and the other popular and anti-imperialist forces of the brotherly countries, to resolutely rise up in arms against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen.

with regard to the kingdom of cambodia, the unswerving policy of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam has always been:- maintenance and strengthening of the relations of brotherly friendship and good neighbourliness on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china, strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia within her present borders, and non-interference of one side in the internal affairs of the other.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam affirms its unshakable support for the policy defined by samdech norodom sihanouk, a policy of independence, peace, and neutrality for the kingdom of cambodia, solidarity and friendship with the other peoples in indo-china struggling against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. it considers this a clearsighted policy which ensures the national interests of the khmer people and contributes effectively to the maintenance of peace in indo-china and asia. facts have shown that to the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples, militant solidarity is an important factor for victory which guarantees to each country genuine independence and freedom and the possibility to develop along the path of its choice.

proceeding from the principle that the liberation of cambodia is the work of the khmer people, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam declares its total support for the five-point proclamation of march 23, 1970 of samdech norodom sihanouk, firm support for the struggle waged by the khmer people under the leadership of their head of state norodom sihanouk against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, for the defence of their sacred national rights. in the spirit of mutual respect, solidarity and mutual assistance, the vietnamese people will wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the khmer people till final victory.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam is firmly convinced that the peace-and freedom-loving governments and people in the world will extend their most profound sympathy and vigorous support to the just cause of the khmer people's struggle to defend their national interests and peace in this part of the world.

the khmer people, endowed with a glorious history and one of the most brilliant civilizations, is also endowed with a tradition of indomitable struggle against u.s. imperialism. the vietnamese people who have dealt hard blows to the u.s. imperialists and the saigon puppets, will firmly persevere in and intensify their war of resistance against the u.s. aggression. they will surely win total victory and will inevitably liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country.

the laotian people are winning resounding victories, inflicting a new defeat on the "special war" of the u.s. imperialists. all this constitutes a vigorous support for the fraternal people of cambodia. the more the u.s. imperialists intensify and expand the war and the more they resort to perfidious manoeuvres to divide the indo-chinese peoples, the tighter the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples will close their ranks and the higher will be their determination to fight and defeat them, and the stronger will be the support accorded by the world peoples, including the american people, to the surely victorious struggle of the indo-chinese peoples. the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970 in cambodia can in no way save the u.s. imperialists, but will on the contrary cause them to sink deeper in the quagmire of a still more disastrous defeat.

the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam are deeply convinced that the khmer people of all strata, responding to the sacred appeal for national salvation issued by samdech norodom sihanouk, will heroically surmount all difficulties and persevere in their struggle.

the just cause of the khmer people will win glorious victory exclamation

US Imperialism Is Arch-Criminal in Undermining Cambodia's National Sovereignty, Independence, Neutrality and Territorial Integrity

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

u.s. imperialism has plotted day and night for a long time to undermine cambodia's national sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. the recent coup d'etat launched by the cambodian right-wing clique at u.s. imperialism's machination against the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk is a glaring big exposure of its ferocious features.

pursuing a policy of aggression and war in asia, u.s. imperialism has always regarded the kingdom of cambodia, which followed a policy of peace and neutrality, as a stumbling block. in order to remove this "obstacle", it has resorted to many sinister tactics and carried out unscrupulously interference, aggression and subversion against cambodia in a vain attempt to turn her into a u.s. base for aggression and a u.s. colony. in the past decade and more, all the masters of the white house, despite their regular changes, from eisenhower, kennedy, jonnson to nixon, followed the same policy of aggression and subversion against cambodia.

as early as at the end of 1958, special agent of the u.s. central intelligence agency ngo trong nieu colluded with cambodian traitor sam sary and held a meeting in bangkok, capital of thailand, to plot a coup d'etat in cambodia and the assassination of samdech norodom sihanouk. however the

coup d'etat aborted because their conspiracy was exposed. in january 1959, a "diplomat" of the u.s. embassy in cambodia victor matsui again plotted with ngo trong nieu and colluded with sam sary and two other cambodian traitors, son ngoc thanh and chnuon mochulpich, in an attempt to launch an armed rebellion in siem reap province, working both from outside and from within. but their plot was discovered by the royal government of cambodia and the rebellion was frustrated. refusing to give up its evil intent after the failure of this attempted rebellion, u.s. imperialism hired lackeys in august 1959 to engineer the explosion incident in the cambodian royal palace. in august 1962, the royal government of cambodia broke a u.s. espionage case. among the six arrested, four were americans including the "secretary" of the head of the u.s. "military advisory group" in cambodia. in may 1963, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys again shipped in high explosives from saigon in an attempt to create another sinister incident of explosion in order to murder samdech norodom sihanouk.

after the cambodian traitors who conducted subversive and rebellious activities under u.s. imperialist instruction fled from the country, they were kept, paid and provided with weapons, ammunition and radios by the united states which organized the so-called "free khmer committee". these traitors to the cambodian nation on the one hand developed traitorous armed forces in thailand and south viet nam and organized so-called "free khmer troops", seeking for a chance to launch an armed invasion; while on the other hand they recruited bandits in cambodia to collect information and create disorder through assassination, kidnapping, robbery, etc. and used them as a force to subvert the kingdom of cambodia from within. at the same time, the united states and its lackeys set up the so-called "free khmer" radio in south viet nam and thailand to conduct subversive propaganda on a big scale.

moreover, since 1956, u.s. imperialism has continuously instructed its henchmen in south viet nam and thailand to violate the airspace and territory of cambodia, undermine the national independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia. in 1958, u.s. imperialism ordered more than 1,000 south vietnamese puppet troops to intrude into stung treng province of cambodia. since 1962, u.s. imperialism has, in league with the south vietnamese puppet clique and the reactionary authorities of thailand, stepped up armed provocations and aggression against cambodia. according to incomplete figures, from 1962 to 1969, about 7,000 intrusions into cambodian territory were made by the troops of the united states and its saigon puppet clique and as a result 1,000 cambodian inhabitants were killed or wounded.

the sanguinary crimes committed by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in carrying out aggression and subversion against the kingdom of cambodia, and in massacring the cambodian people have aroused tremendous indignation among the cambodian people. to safeguard their national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the cambodian people who are not afraid of brute force fought back again and again at the sinister activities of u.s. imperialism. the masses in the capital of phnom penh and other places of cambodia have held many mammoth anti-u.s. demonstrations. at the end of 1963, the royal government of cambodia announced the refusal of all u.s. "aid" and drove out the u.s. "military advisory group". in may 1965, cambodia declared the severance of diplomatic relations with the united states, formally closing the u.s. embassy in cambodia which had done everything evil.

but, u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat. since nixon came into power, he has unscrupulously resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics against cambodia. under the

pretence of "u.s. recognition of the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia within its present boundary", he restored diplomatic relations with cambodia in july last year, four years after their severance. since then u.s. imperialism has resorted to more insidious and cunning tactics to subvert and undermine cambodia. two months after the resumption of u.s.-cambodian diplomatic relations, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, said: "the americans have come to sabotage the unity of cambodia because there are u.s. intelligence officers among them... the united states attempts to inveigle the lon nol government into becoming its representative, make it oppose me and cause me to step down or die". recently, u.s. imperialism even took the opportunity when samdech sihanouk was abroad to instigate the rightist group of cambodia to stage the coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. all these facts show clearly that u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the cambodian people and the arch-criminal in sabotaging cambodia's national sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

the great leader chairman mao has said, "the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. they will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle." the cambodian people who have gone through a long struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will certainly surmount all difficulties in their struggle, frustrate the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and win final victory in safeguarding the national sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the country.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Cables Premier Pham Van Dong

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here his cable of march 26 to pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. full text follows:

his excellency mr. pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

hanoi

in the name of the khmer people and of the national united front of kampuchea and in my own name, i would like to ask the government and the valiant people of the democratic republic of viet nam to accept our warmest gratitude for the declaration of your government on march 25, 1970, in which your government declares that it fully supports the five-point declaration issued on march 23, 1970, by the head of state of khmer, and that it resolutely supports the khmer people's struggle against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and in defence of the khmer people's sacred national rights until final victory.

in view of this i express my fraternal gratitude to your excellency for the fact that in the name of your government and the heroic vietnamese people, you quite recently solemnly assured me that, after the common victory of our three peoples of indo-china over our common imperialist enemy and its valets, viet nam will strictly and always respect cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity within its existing frontiers and the regime of cambodia.

i am convinced that on this basis of intangible and mutual respect, the friendship between cambodia and fraternal viet nam will constantly bloom, the future of our two peoples will be bright, and a co-operation between them in social, cultural and economic fields will be able to develop harmoniously for their greater good and the greater good of our indo-china and our region.

in this grave hour in which u.s. imperialism, served by its lackeys, plunders a part of viet nam, a part of the laos and my motherland cambodia, the people of khmer, viet nam and the laos are closing their ranks and enhancing their determination to fight u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win victory over them.

the u.s. imperialists and their valets have done this "wonderful feat" by uniting and cementing forever the solidarity of our three peoples in a united front of struggle for the liberation, honour and happiness of our indo-china.

norodom sihanouk
head of state of cambodia

peking, march 26, 1970

CHINA AND KOREA

New Chinese Ambassador to Korea Presents Credentials to President Choi Yong Kun

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, March 26, 1970)

li yun-chuan, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea, presented credentials this morning to choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea.

president choi yong kun had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador li yun-chuan.

present on the occasion were pak moon kyoo, secretary general of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly, and huh dam, first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

ambassador li yun-chuan arrived here on march 24.

CHINA AND LAOS

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, March 26, 1970)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china issued a statement today expressing firm support for the just statement issued by the spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front on march 21 strongly condemning the intensified expansion of the war of aggression against laos by u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of thailand. the statement reads in full as follows:

on march 21, 1970, the spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement, strongly condemning the criminal acts of u.s. imperialism stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against laos and of the reactionary authorities of thailand flagrantly sending more accomplice troops into laos in the service of the united states. the chinese government and people firmly support this just statement of the laotian patriotic front.

while intensifying its wanton bombing of laotian territory, u.s. imperialism has ceaselessly introduced thai accomplice troops into the battlefield of its war of aggression against laos to step up attacks on the laotian people's liberated areas in coordination with the laotian rightist troops. this is a grave military adventure and war escalation. u.s. imperialism has already suffered disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam. the nixon government is now resorting to the intensification of its war of aggression against laos as an important measure to coordinate with the "vietnamization" of its war of aggression against viet nam. this is an important component of its criminal scheme in nakedly intensifying its aggression and intervention in indo-china. the numerous crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in laos and the rest of indo-china fully prove that it will never change its aggressive nature and designs. u.s. imperialism is the root cause of all aggression, intervention and subversion in indo-china and the implacable enemy of the indo-chinese peoples.

the chinese government and people are closely watching the development of the whole series of grave events in which u.s. imperialism is stepping up intervention and the expansion of its war of aggression in laos, cambodia and other parts of southeast asia. laos is china's close neighbour. sharing weal and woe, the chinese and laotian peoples have common interests, and the chinese people absolutely will not sit idly by while u.s. imperialism acts wantonly in laos. serving as willing accomplice of u.s. imperialism, the reactionary authorities of thailand will definitely come to no good end either. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the laotian people in their just struggle against the invasion of laos by u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of thailand and firmly support them in carrying to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Heroic Struggle of Imprisoned Revolutionaries

(NCNA-English Peking, March 26, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary yesterday paid high tribute to the malayan revolutionaries who have been persevering in struggle for a long time in enemy prisons and concentration camps and called on the broad revolutionary masses to take action in support of their just struggle.

the commentary said, "since july 30 last year, the political detainees in the batu gajah concentration camp in perak state have unfolded a heroic struggle against the savage persecution by the rahman-razak clique. they put up posters, shouted slogans and sang songs of quotations from chairman mao to protest against the intensified persecution by the puppet clique. their just struggle lasted several months and inflicted heavy blows upon the puppet clique."

the commentary added, "alarmed by the political detainees' valiant action, the enemy called out the fully armed police to attack the political detainees on the night of last november 27, cruelly beating them up in a vain attempt to force them to submit. however, the intrigue of the enemy failed again. far from giving in, the indomitable political detainees started a hunger strike on november 28. they put up a big poster in the concentration camp saying: 'debts in blood must be repaid in kind', fully demonstrating the dauntless spirit of the revolutionary fighters. their lofty revolutionary spirit has enhanced the morale of the revolutionary people and crushed the enemy's arrogance."

the struggle of the malayan revolutionaries in the batu gajah concentration camp against the enemy's persecution has persisted for nearly half a year, the commentary continued. in january this year, they published an open letter exposing the sanguinary atrocities committed by the puppet clique and appealing to the malayan people of all nationalities to take further action in support of their struggle against persecution.

the commentary stressed: "the enemy prisons and concentration camps are a battlefield where the revolutionary will of the revolutionaries is steeled and their loyalty to the revolution tested, a battlefield where they carry on the struggle against the enemy." it added: "numerous revolutionary martyrs calmly faced the enemy's firing squad, sang the 'internationale' and died a hero's death. they are worthy to be called the fine sons and daughters of our people and indomitable revolutionary fighters. their revolutionary spirit will forever encourage the people of our country to advance bravely wave upon wave. we must pass this glorious revolutionary tradition on to the generations to come. only by inheriting and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of defying imprisonment and only by inheriting and carrying forward the heroism of defying death, can we smash all the base intrigues of the enemy and be called genuinely indomitable revolutionary fighters."

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) Visits Steel Plant in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 25, 1970)

the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by chairman yasser arafat visited the capital iron and steel company here this morning and received a warm welcome from the revolutionary masses. the delegation was accompanied by chen shu-huai, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

upon the arrival of chairman yasser arafat and other palestinian friends, the welcomers shouted: "salute to the heroic palestinian people exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian people and the people of all arab countries in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the chinese people and the people of palestine and other arab countries exclamation" the friends from palestine waved in acknowledgment.

chairman yasser arafat and the other palestinian friends heard from a leading member of the company revolutionary committee a general account of the achievements made by the company's revolutionary workers in grasping revolution and promoting production with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

accompanied by leading members of the revolutionary committee, they visited the company's coking plant, blast furnace plant, steel making plant, rolling mill and kindergarten.

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) Visits People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, March 26, 1970)

the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by chairman yasser arafat this morning visited the huangtukang people's commune on the outskirts of peking accompanied by chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister. the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the commune members.

an atmosphere of militant friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries prevailed over the commune this morning. when chairman yasser arafat and the other palestinian friends arrived, commune members who had gathered there shouted slogans to greet the distinguished guests. they declared that they would firmly support the palestinian people and the people of all arab countries in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism.

chairman yasser arafat and the other palestinian friends heard from a leading member of the commune revolutionary committee an account of the achievements made by the commune members in grasping revolution and promoting production. then the palestinian friends visited the commune's agricultural machinery workshops, a school, a brigade-run flour mill and a clinic. they also visited the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants and had a cordial chat with them.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Head of Rumanian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 25, 1970)

cornel burtica, head of the rumanian government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, arrived here today by air.

he was welcomed at the airport by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned, wang jun-sheng and li lien-ching.

also present were octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rumanian embassy in peking, and napoleon fodor and leonin vasilescu, deputy heads of the delegation, who had arrived here earlier.

minister cornel burtica left bucharest on march 23. among those seeing him off at the airport were albescu, rumanian vice-minister of foreign trade, and other responsible members of the departments concerned. chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to rumania, was also present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Red Cross Society Makes Donation for Sudanese Drought Victims

(NCNA-English Khartoum, March 24, 1970)

hsueh na, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the sudan yesterday called on omer el hag musa, minister of national guidance of the sudan, and handed to him a message of sympathy for the sudanese drought victims from the chinese red cross society and its donation of renminbi 40,000 yuan to the secretariat of the freedom from thirst campaign of the sudan.

the message expressed cordial concern for the sudanese drought victims.

musa expressed gratitude to the chinese red cross society for its aid on behalf of the sudanese secretariat of the freedom from thirst campaign.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Belgrade, March 26, 1970)

the chinese embassy in yugoslavia recently gave several film receptions at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's repuolic of china" was shown and warmly received by the guests.

the receptions were attended by officials of the yugoslav government, friends of various circles, diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited to yugoslavia and students of asian, african and latin american countries studying in yugoslavia.

the audience warmly applauded when the brilliant images of the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin appeared on the screen. after the film, many friends warmly praised the wise leadership of chairman mao and china's great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

a friend said: "the chinese people have achieved astonishing successes. china has become a country with neither internal nor external debts. all this owes to the wise leadership of chairman mao." another friend said: "from the ranks of the procession, one can see the solid unity and the high sense of organization and discipline of the chinese people." an african friend said: "chairman mao has developed marxism-leninism and the victory of the chinese revolution has greatly inspired us. how happy i would be if i have an opportunity to see chairman mao in peking exclamation"

many friends expressed their happiness and joy at seeing that the great leader chairman mao is in high spirits and in excellent health. after the film, a number of friends asked for chairman mao's works and "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" to study.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

China and Zambia Sign Minutes of Talks on Construction of Broadcasting Transmitting Station for Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, March 26, 1970)

china and zambia signed in lusaka, capital of zambia, on march 23 the minutes of talks between the broadcasting technical investigation team of the people's republic of china and the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism of the republic of zambia on the construction of a zambian broadcasting transmitting station and the engineering and technical proposal for its construction, according to a report from lusaka.

the minutes of talks and the engineering and technical proposal were signed by chao yi, head of the broadcasting technical investigation team of china on behalf of the chinese government, and by j. mulimo punbantu, director of information and broadcasting and acting permanent secretary of the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism of zambia, on behalf of the zambian government.

sikota wina, minister of information, broadcasting and tourism, and other government officials of zambia attended the signing ceremony.

also present were chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, and all members of the chinese broadcasting technical investigation team.

speaking at the ceremony, minister wina asked ambassador chin li-chen to convey his thanks to chairman mao and the chinese government.

ambassador chin li-chen and head of the chinese team chao yi also spoke at the ceremony.

the signing ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. after the ceremony, minister wina received all members of the chinese team who will leave for home, and praised them for their work in zambia.

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INDO-CHINA

US Trouble Making in Indo-China Is Doomed To End in Failure

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, March 27, 1970)

During the past few days public opinion in some Asian countries has been condemning US imperialism for its intensification of aggression against Indo-China.

The term Indo-China usually refers to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. During the past 20-odd years, during the past few years in particular, US imperialism, poking its black fingers into Indo-China after the conclusion of World War II, committed numerous crimes against the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Recently the Nixon administration stepped up its intrigues. In Vietnam it uses the scandal of "withdrawal" and the trick of "Vietnamization" of the war to step up its war of aggression against Vietnam. In Laos it sends bombers to carry out indiscriminate bombing of liberated areas dropping 3,000 tons of bombs daily. In the meantime it dispatched more US Army personnel and directed the Thanom clique to send more Thai troops into Laos to attack the Laotian people together with the Laotian rightist troops (including the Vang Pao bandits kept by US imperialism). In Cambodia a coup d'etat took place on March 18 against the Head of State Prince Sihanouk. At a banquet in honor of the visiting Kenzo Matsumura delegation, Kuo Mo-jo pointed out that this coup d'etat "is a component part of US imperialist plot to expand the war in Indo-China and aggression against the countries in Indo-China."

Why does US imperialism step up its intrigues in Indo-China? It is nothing other than turning Indo-China into a colony and military base for US imperialism thereby extricating itself from the defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam. We can see the following two points from this:

First, US imperialism will never quit its aggression against Indo-China and Asia. It may spread the smokescreen of "peace" ten thousand times, but they will never be able to cover up its pirate's face.

Second, US imperialist trouble making and stepping up of aggression are a struggle resulting from its unfavorable situation in Indo-China. US aggressors were badly defeated in the battlefield in Vietnam as well as in Laos recently.

Chairman Mao pointed out over twenty years ago: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again...till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with

the people's cause." US imperialism also goes according to this logic in Indo-China. Its stepping up of aggression and intensification of war in Indo-China will certain stir up the indignation of the Indo-Chinese people, the Asian people as well as the people in the world, including the American people, promote the strengthening of unity of the people against the enemy and aggravate the isolation of US imperialism.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

Aggravation of the Situation in the Entire Southeast Asia

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, March 28, 1970)

The Foreign Ministry of the Chinese Government issued a solemn statement on the situation in Laos.

Judging from the current situation the gravity of the situation in Indo-China is limited not only to Vietnam or Laos as a result of the incessant US expansion of aggression and "escalation" of war. The reactionary coup d'etat in Cambodia instigated by the United States aggravated the situation in the entire Indo-Chinese Peninsula. The dispatch of troops to Laos under the instigation by the United States also aggravated the situation in the entire Southeast Asia.

The Pathet Lao radio station specially pointed out in its commentary that in its plot against the Indo-Chinese Peninsula US imperialism sings a three-step tune, but the game it plays is one. On the one hand it prolongs the war of aggression against Vietnam, on the other hand it "escalates" the war in Laos and engineered a coup d'etat in Phnom Penh. This indicates that Nixon wants to expand his aggression against Indo-China, prolong the war, expand the war, step up his intervention and attempts to stay there forever.

The statement of our Government points out further that "the Chinese Government and Chinese people are closely observing the development of a series of grave happenings of intensification of intervention and expansion of aggression by US imperialism in Laos, Cambodia and Southeast Asia." This clearly points out the question in the entire Southeast Asia.

The statement also points out: "Laos is next to China...the Chinese people will never watch with folded arms US imperialism's acts in Laos."

Recently US aircraft have been bombing the Plain of Jars indiscriminately, the United States has been openly directing Vang Pao's bandit troops and Pathet Lao troops in combat, and the US Central Intelligence Agency openly air-lifted several battalions of Thai troops to Long Cheng, Laos, to step up attacks.

These acts clearly uncovered stepped-up US plans to intensify its aggression and intervention of Indo-China and drag the Thai situation further into the situation of Indo-China. This aggressive action by the United States and Thailand, the master and the servant, is strongly resisted by the people in Indo-China.

After being defeated in its aggression against Vietnam the United States is attempting to ignite a bigger flame in a bigger area to save itself from the defeat.

The more he loses the more he gambles and the more he gambles the more he loses. This is the inevitable law governing the gamblers going toward the final result of total loss. US imperialism will eventually lose even its last shirt.

* * *

LAOS

US Imperialism Is Again Lifting a Piece of Rock To Smash Its Own Feet

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, March 28, 1970)

A statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Chinese Government on March 26 said: "The Chinese people will never watch US imperialist acts in Laos with folded arms." These words carry weight.

This Foreign Ministry statement was issued in connection with the March 21 statement of the Laotian Patriotic Front which solemnly condemned US imperialist intensification of the expansion of the war of aggression against Laos and the Thai reactionary authorities' open increase of its dispatch of mercenaries to Laos to serve the United States.

For long periods of time US imperialism has been adopting various measures in an attempt to turn Laos into a US imperialist colony and military base. Nixon stepped up its policy of war of aggression against Laos after he took office. Recently US imperialism further escalated this war of aggression and escalated it in a big way.

Why do we say the war has been escalated in a big way? This is because US imperialism flies an average of 400 sorties (including B-52's) a day to bomb Laotian liberated areas indiscriminately around the clock. Furthermore, US imperialism is sending more Thai mercenaries into Laos (recently US aircraft air-lifted two battalions of Thai troops to Long Cheng) to attack the liberated areas in coordination with the rightist Laotian troops. In the meantime the Nixon administration is stepping up its dispatch of US military personnel in South Vietnam and Thailand into Laos to "carry out combat missions." They are either disguised as "civilians," or smuggled across the border, or transported by aircraft.

These are criminal evidences of the expansion of the war of aggression against Laos by US imperialism. These three criminal acts proved that US imperialism is escalating the war in a big way, the US imperialism will never give up its pirate designs and that its aggressive nature will never change.

In Cambodia and other areas in Southeast Asia US imperialism is also stepping up its intervention and aggression. The NCNA reported on March 26: "For long periods of time US imperialism premeditatedly violated Cambodian national sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. Recently US imperialism instigated the Cambodian rightist clique to engineer a coup d'etat against the Head of State Prince Sihanouk. This is another uncovering of its vicious face."

US imperialist intensification of its policy of war and aggression in Indo-China and Southeast Asia can only end in lifting a piece of rock to

smash its own feet. Today's Indo-China belong to the Indo-Chinese people. Imperialism cannot do as it pleases here. Its doing so can only invite punishment from the Indo-Chinese people. At present the entire world is observing the developments in Indo-China. The statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry pointed out: "The Chinese Government and Chinese people are closely observing the development of a series of grave happenings of intensification of intervention and expansion of aggression by US imperialism in Laos, Cambodia, and Southeast Asia."

* * *

CAMBODIA

Demonstrating Masses Advance Forward and the Situation in Phnom Penh Is Tense

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, March 30, 1970)

Two acts by the United States demonstrated its relation with the Cambodian rightist coup d'etat.

The White House announced that as long as there is a need the commander of US Forces in Vietnam can send troops to fight in Laos and Cambodia.

Yesterday US military officers in Southern Vietnam arrived in Cambodia to send their "greetings" to rightist Cambodian military officers. It looks as if they will be coming and going often in the future.

Such a trend is one leading toward the expansion of the war in Vietnam. The United States has infiltrated not only into Laos but also Cambodia. The United States has integrated all the wars on the Indo-China Peninsula into one.

On top of this, the United States is employing large numbers of puppet troops. In Southern Vietnam it carries out "Vietnamization" and handed large amounts of modern weapons to Nguyen Van Thieu, asking them to fight on the first line. In Laos it carries out "Thailandization" and air-lifted several battalions of Thai troops to Long Cheng. In Cambodia it again carries out "Vietnamization"; last Friday it was already using helicopter fire to support South Vietnamese puppet troops in its entry into Cambodia for war.

Such US acts of arson in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula are bound to meet with heavy blows from the Indo-Chinese people.

The Cambodian rightist coup d'etat supported by the United States took place on March 18 and the situation during the past two weeks indicated the situation is still developing.

The Cambodian people have begun their action. People in the provinces of Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Kampot have risen to demonstrate. They are unafraid of violence and are heroically struggling against the reactionary troops.

According to latest reports, the demonstrating masses in the provinces of Kampong Cham and Prey Veng are heading toward Phnom Penh. This is a situation of the rising of the people.

"Twelve hour curfew" in Phnom Penh. Phnom Penh Airport "closed indefinitely" again. All these demonstrated that the coup d'etat clique is frightened and uneasy and the situation in Phnom Penh is very tense.

The United States directed the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to jump out and engineer a coup d'etat. But this can only end up in "lifting a piece of rock to smash his own feet" and proving that they are precisely such a group of fools.

* * *

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN HONG KONG

Soviet Revisionist Military and Economic Infiltration of Southeast Asia, Saunders Fears British Capital Interests May Suffer

- Soviet revisionists gather intelligence and procure supplies in Hong Kong under pretext of having ships repaired

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, March 28, 1970)

The swift military and economic expansion of the Soviet revisionists in the Southeast Asia region has led to a deepening of conflict of interests with British capital groups. Even Saunders, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, recently said with deep anxiety: "The Soviet Union is clearly trying to increase its military, strategic and economic influence in the whole Southeast Asia region."

Saunders pointed out that the Soviet revisionists had made "energetic efforts" to open avenues of trade and aviation to Southeast Asia. He also vaguely referred to the military activities of the Soviet revisionists in Southeast Asia. Saunders said, "The degree of intensity of various activities to fill the vacuum in the Indian Ocean, particularly the activities of the Russian navy, has made Indian cabinet ministers break their silence openly."

As a matter of fact, Soviet revisionist activities in the Southeast Asian region, including Hong Kong, have become more and more marked and their ominous intentions are glaringly naked. In this regard the Japanese Kyodo agency scored a direct hit in a dispatch on January 19 this year. It said: "The Kremlin is intensifying its infiltration of the Southeast Asian region in the wake of Britain and the US not only for the political purpose of expanding Moscow's influence and forming a cordon around China, but also for the purpose of winning the Southeast Asia market where it may dump Soviet products and take in more raw materials." It was on the basis of this political intention that the Soviet revisionists produced a so-called "collective security system of Asia" in June last year, in a desperate bid to infiltrate the Southeast Asian region politically, economically and even militarily.

Taking Hong Kong for instance. Although the activities of the Soviet revisionists here are roundabout and concealed, their collection of intelligence about China and procurement of military supplies is greatly intensified. Some time ago a US-Chiang special agent revealed the "most urgent need" of the Soviet revisionists in gathering anti-China intelligence in Hong Kong under the pretext of having their ships repaired here. He said, "The Soviets have several ships that regularly call at Hong Kong. The crews of these ships may go ashore for recreation. Some of the 'sailors' evince unusual concern with China mainland affairs. They even invite China

watchers on the spot (meaning US-Chiang special agents) to take part in enthusiastic discussions." According to incomplete statistical figures, Soviet revisionist ships have come to Hong Kong for "repairs" about 70 times since 1966, including 30 times in last year alone. Since last year the time of stay for Soviet revisionist ships in Hong Kong has been generally from 40 to 60 days. The political design of the Soviet revisionists is apparent.

To meet their requirements of armaments expansion and war preparations, Soviet revisionists are intensifying their secret procurement of supplies in Hong Kong, including canvas and food. This has also become an open secret.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 3, 1970 No. 4629

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION AND REGIMENTATION OF CHILDREN

Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Occupy Extramural Educational Positions

- An investigation report on the establishment of extramural small classrooms in Chengchiats'un chen, Shuangliao hsien, Kirin Province

by

Investigation Group of Shuangliao Hsien
Revolutionary Committee, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 10, 1970)

"Small extramural classrooms" of Mao Tse-tung's thought are organized for school children in Chengchiats'un chen, Shuangliao hsien, Kirin Province so the activities of these children outside school may be supervised.

Members of a small classroom (5 to 10 children) meet regularly to study Mao thought, etc., which will enable them to resist corruption by bourgeois ideology.--SCMP Ed.

Chengchiats'un chen, Shuangliao hsien, Kirin Province is the seat of the hsien government with a population of more than 60,000. There are five middle schools and nine primary schools here with a total enrollment of nearly 13,000 students. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" and "All departments must assume the responsibility

of ideological and political work" toward young people and students, the chen revolutionary committee, proceeding from the new situation and new characteristics of the class struggle, extensively mobilized the masses, energetically grasped extramural education for the students, established extramural Mao Tse-tung's thought small classrooms in a big way, used Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy extramural educational positions, effectively hit the bourgeoisie's plots to win over the youths, pushed forward the development of educational revolution, and enabled the broad masses of youths to grow up in the storm of class struggle under the care of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Occupation of Extramural Educational Positions Is a Necessary Means for the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In September 1968 under the encouragement of Chairman Mao's great call "The working class must exercise leadership over everything," workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams in Shuangliao hsien entered and were stationed in primary and middle schools, grasped the power of school education and brought about a profound change in the schools and a new situation in educational revolution.

However, "class struggle is an objective existence and does not change according to the will of man." The overthrown bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes employed all means available to fight the proletariat in an attempt to recapture this important position of extramural education. A small handful of class enemy secretly spread preposterous theories such as "It is useless to go to school, because you will have to till the land sooner or later" and "after finishing the school you will be tending old cows anyhow" and blew up an evil wind of "going to school is useless." They also attempted to corrupt and poison the soul of the youths with bad books, bad songs, bad stories and materialistic temptation.

Shocking facts of class struggle enabled the chen revolutionary committee to realize even more clearly: The bourgeoisie is attacking us and trying to take the younger generation from us; and we must not take that lightly. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must conduct mass movements for any kind of work; it will not do without mass movement," the chen revolutionary committee twice held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for the essential members of the workers' propaganda teams stationed in schools, school revolutionary committees and neighborhood revolutionary committees.

In the class they repeatedly and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's writings concerning class struggle and educational revolution, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, repudiated big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and uncovered new crimes committed by the class enemy in poisoning the youths. This made everybody more profoundly realize that to pay attention to the occupation of the position of schools by Mao Tse-tung's thought alone without grasping

extramural education is an indication of forgetting class struggle and capitulating to the class enemy and that to carry out educational revolution only within the school without paying any attention outside the school is half-cooked revolution.

To occupy extramural educational positions by Mao Tse-tung's thought is a necessary means for carrying out class struggle, making educational revolution, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the only way to implement Chairman Mao's educational guideline thoroughly and cultivate millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Establishment of Extramural Small Classrooms of Mao Tse-tung's Thought in a Big Way

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "The revolutionary war is a mass war, a war which can be fought only by mobilizing the masses and relying on the masses," the chen revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to fight a "people's war." They established Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various kinds throughout the chen to heighten the consciousness of the broad masses of teachers, neighborhood cadres, and revolutionary parents in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. By doing so they overcame such past practices as teachers "taking care only of things within the school gate, without taking care of anything outside it," parents "raising children for the sake of guarding against old age," "relying upon the school to educate the children," neighborhood cadres "paying no attention to their work" and the phenomenon of dislocation between the school, society, and the family.

Chu Kuei-ch'en, an old Red Armyman and a parent of a student, said: "The students spend more time outside the school than inside. The kind of books they read, stories they listen to, and the songs they sing outside of the schools have an important bearing on the road they follow and the kind of people they become in the future. If they are not educated by Mao Tse-tung's thought they will be poisoned by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. We parents must care for the children's life outside of the school seriously!"

Many teachers said: "The past attitude of teaching books without teaching personality and caring for things within the school without caring for things outside the school gate is bourgeois educational thinking and an indication of giving no prominence to proletarian politics. It is difficult to run the school well without doing a good job outside the school gate." They indicated that they must go out of the school gate in the future and do a good job in extramural education together with the revolutionary masses to make contribution to the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

"The masses of people are boundlessly creative." With the help of the broad masses of revolutionaries, extramural small classrooms of Mao Tse-tung's thought were established rapidly. In the 56 inhabitants' teams in

the Seventh Primary School District, school teachers, neighborhood cadres and revolutionary parents jointly established 130-odd extramural small classrooms in less than a month's time. These small classrooms were organized with students of the same class or of the same year as the basis under the principle of admitting members of nearby neighborhood teams. In places where the students' residences were spread out and therefore could not gather enough students of the same class or same year, the method of mixed organization without regard to class or year was adopted.

In order to consolidate and develop extramural small classrooms incessantly the chen revolutionary committee paid special attention to the characteristics of extramural education and established in all school districts throughout the chen leadership groups for extramural education which consisted of workers, neighborhood cadres, revolutionary parents and representatives of revolutionary teachers and each inhabitants' committee organized an auxiliary station for extramural education. This brought about a situation of having people to grasp extramural education on every level and having people to take charge of extramural education everywhere.

At present a total of 1,120 extramural small classrooms have been established. Activities of these small classes were joined by 80 percent of the total number of school students. In these small classrooms the system of "six fixed's" was practiced: Fixed place (homes of red revolutionary families were selected), fixed number of persons (five to ten), fixed leaders (students with good ideological quality and strong organizing power were selected to serve as group leaders), fixed assistants (old workers who suffered much and with a deep hatred, old poor and lower-middle peasants, old revolutionary cadres, old revolutionary armymen, active elements in the creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, five-good workers, and five-good fighters, etc., were invited to serve), fixed hours (in schools with separate morning and afternoon sessions there were about one and a half hours of activities per day. In all-day schools the students studied together once a week by utilizing the concentration of teachers. During the two half days when students were not in school they engage in activities. During holidays they persevered in engaging in activities every other day), and fixed contents (quality of activities was guaranteed by monthly plans and weekly emphases).

Several Advantages

During the past year the revolutionary committee of Chenchiats'un chen grasped extramural education energetically and scored very great achievements. This newborn thing, extramural small classrooms of Mao Tse-tung's thought, showed great superiority and strong vitality.

(1) Extramural small classrooms helped the youths strengthen their concept of class struggle and effectively repelled corruption by bourgeois thinking. In their extramural activities the youths took part in actual struggle and invited old workers and old poor peasants to recall bitterness and think about sweetness. By doing so they regularized education in class

and class struggle. Many youths said with a deep feeling: "In the past we listened to teachings in class struggle in the school, but we could not see it and could not touch it. But now we take part in actual class struggle with real persons and real happenings, in this way we received a profound education."

(2) Extramural small classrooms have a very great significance in the consolidation and enrichment of the knowledge the students learned in the classroom and the pushing forward of educational revolution. With places for the collective study of culture outside of the school, the broad masses of youths helped one another and enriched as well as consolidated the knowledge the students learned in the classroom. Many teachers said with deep feeling: Extramural education is not something extra, but an important and indispensable part of educational revolution. The emergence of extramural small classrooms raised the rate of attendance of primary and middle schools in the whole chen to more than 95 percent. This effectively pushed forward educational revolution in the schools.

(3) Extramural small classrooms promoted the development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the neighborhood and established new social customs in a big way. Small classrooms are positions for studying and propagandizing Mao Tse-tung's thought. Every time Chairman Mao issued a latest instruction they acted immediately, studied conscientiously and propagandized enthusiastically. Some students walked several dozen li together with propaganda teams to propagandize the instructions in nearby communes. As a result of the establishment of extramural small classrooms, over 90 percent of the 1,216 middle school graduates in the chen went to settle in the countryside in less than half a month's time. The speed and number of persons involved in this settlement in the countryside surpassed any previous year. The establishment of extramural small classrooms not only changed the children's bad habits of playing mischievously in the streets but also cultivated in them new habits of loving manual labor, helping to eliminate the four pests, paying attention to sanitation, supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to their dependents, and being honest about money.

(4) Extramural small classrooms help implementation and preparation for war. As extramural small classrooms are small and dispersed the broad masses of teachers and students can study as they struggle and labor. The numerous extramural small classrooms throughout the chen have become an indestructible red educational network. Consequently the revolutionary masses unanimously hail the extramural small classrooms as a product of class struggle and an important measure for the implementation of the preparation for war. They also hail them as a very good thing.

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Foster Successors to the Proletarian Revolutionary Cause

- An investigation report on the education of students through school-society-family combination practiced by the "May 7" School of Chiahsing Navigation Branch Company

by

Our own correspondent

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 10, 1970)

In the proletarian educational revolution the "May 7" School of Chiahsing Navigation Branch Company, Chekiang, destroyed big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education in a big way and practiced the method of educating students through school-society-family combination. During the past year it persevered in conducting education on the broad masses of students outside the school on proletarian politics, ideology, organization and work style. This brought about profound spiritual changes among the students.

For long periods of time poisoning by big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education created a phenomenon of "three negligence" in extramural education: Negligence on the part of the school about the students' life outside the school. Negligence on the part of society to look after other people's children. Negligence on the part of the family to look after their own children, thinking that it is the duty of the teachers exclusively to look after them.

When the proletariat does not care, the bourgeoisie will care. The class enemy speaks about evil things to the students or sends them yellow publications outside the school to corrupt their mind.

But some of the teachers in schools paid no attention to it, thinking that "it is none of our business once the students step out of the school." From the teachers' attitude of "none of our business" the workers propaganda team stationed in the school realized this was a reflection of the struggle between the two lines of education and the two kinds of educational thinking in the people's heads. So they invited workers, peasants and soldiers from the neighborhood of the school and held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to repudiate renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education together with the revolutionary teachers.

In the study class the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers studied Chairman Mao's great teaching on the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause together with the revolutionary teachers. They said unanimously with boundless loyalty toward Chairman Mao and boundless zeal toward the revolutionary cause: "These students are neither yours nor mine; they are successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Both the school, society as well as the family are responsible for doing a good job in the work of extramural education."

During a repudiation of the crimes of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chao Yü-shan, 79, said: "What the students think, what they read, and what they are engaged in after school are not a small matter, but a concrete reflection of the violent struggle for the next generation by the two fundamentally antagonistic lines of education. Although I am already old, for the sake of defending Chairman Mao's line of education, I must do a good job in the students' extramural life as long as I live." Retired old worker Tung Ssu-pao said: "My body is retired, but my mind must not retire." He actively took up the heavy responsibility of educating the students outside the school. He always carried out ideological work patiently whenever he discovered problems among the students.

On the basis of heightened understanding the workers propaganda team also organized "three-in-one" leadership squads consisting of the workers propaganda team, revolutionary teachers and inhabitant's committees. It also trained a group of extramural political assistants consisting mainly of retired old workers. Revolutionary teachers also went out of the school, penetrated into society and families and made concrete arrangements for extramural activities for the student in coordination with political assistants (at present carried out on two half days on Thursdays and Saturdays and half a day on holidays).

With a view to the characteristics of the students the "three-in-one" leadership squad organized the students to study Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," Chairman Mao's quotations, Chairman Mao's latest instructions, important editorials of newspapers, domestic and international affairs, etc., but with class struggle as the principal subject. The following is how they do it:

(1) Conducting class education by recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness. As these students never suffered in the old society they lack a deep understanding as to whom to love and whom to hate, so political assistants made use of extramural activities to conduct prompt education in bitterness recalling and sweetness thinking to stimulate the students' boundless love toward Chairman Mao and their profound hatred against the class enemy while they were still young.

In their extramural education they also combined activities of bitterness recalling and sweetness thinking with living teaching materials on current class struggle. In the New Navigation Village there was a bad man who regularly gave things to the children of his neighbors to eat so as to please the students. Retired old workers used this living teaching material to educate the students in class education. The old workers said: "In the old society these people sucked all the blood of the poor people and would not give them a little bit of food to eat even when their grain stockpile began to rot. But now he gives you things to eat. These things are

'poisonous' and you must not eat them. We 'must never forget class struggle.' When these people succeed in staging a comeback we shall suffer for a second time." The more the old workers spoke the more the students hated the class enemy; they jointly struggled against this man. Upon seeing this, the old workers said happily: "Class education works as soon as it is grasped; now the question of whom to love and whom to hate has become very clear."

(2) Conducting education in serving the people wholeheartedly by studying the "three constantly read articles." Liu Ch'iang, a squad cadre, was the son of the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the navigation control committee; therefore he had a superiority complex. He thought his father had done a lot for revolution, therefore he was irresponsible in his work. So political assistants told him the story of Chang Ssu-te's total and thorough service to the people. After discovering his son's erroneous ideas, his father, who worked very hard for the people, came to the place of extramural activities even when he was very busy to study the "three constantly read articles" with his son and showed him his determination to "work as an old cow for revolution until I die." Finally Liu Ch'iang said excitedly: "Father works so hard for the Party. I must strive to study the 'three constantly read articles' and serve the people well."

During the course of education, retired old workers set good examples for the students in serving the people. Upon discovering that some of the students did not come to take part in activities, Uncle Fan, an Armyman's dependent of the Hsiuch'engch'iao Inhabitants' Committee, went out to urge them from door to door in spite of his old age and poor health. He also visited the families to find out the reason. In winter he pushed his cart and led the students to clear away snow. Acts by political assistants influenced the students much.

The "three-in-one" group also established a system for struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism and a system for recording good people and good deeds to stimulate the students' enthusiasm for serving the people.

(3) Conducting education in unity by developing activities in heart-to-heart talks. Some students who were comparatively deeply influenced by bad ideas often quarreled with fellow students. So political assistants followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "developing heart-to-heart talks is a good method" and visited the teachers, parents and students at their homes to have heart-to-heart talks with them. Political assistants used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate them, eliminated barriers and promoted unity. They attained an achievement where they helped the people's hearts and carry ideological work to the home.

A retired worker with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility patiently went to the home of a quarrelsome student to find out the cause and helped his parents to grasp his ideological trends. After six heart-to-heart talks with him he was greatly changed ideologically. Now he not

only does not quarrel, but also unites with little friends to engage in extramural patriotic sanitary work.

By persevering in "three-in-one combination" to educate the students, adopting the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause as its goal during the past year, and incessantly transmitting good proletarian ideas to the students, this school brought about a profound spiritual change among the broad masses of students and turned them into propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, fighters in the struggle against the enemy, and servants of the people. The students now mutually learn from one another and help one another.

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Pay Warm Attention to the Growth of Youths

by

Kao Shan-hung

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 10, 1970)

The school children of a production team of Tungkou hsien, Liaoning Province, have formed a "Red Children's Fighting Group" to study Mao's writings, hold criticism meetings with poor and lower-middle peasants, take part in productive labor, etc.--SCMP Ed.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Foster and cultivate millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause," poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in Tungsheng production team, Shuangshantung production brigade, Tungfeng commune, Tungkou hsien, Liaoning Province, used Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy positions of extramural education, and actively did a good job in the work of auxiliary education for the youths. This brought about a situation of having people to teach the youths when they were in school, having people to supervise them when school was over, and having people to look after them after they returned home. Such attention paid to the youths enables them to grow stronger under the nursing by the sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

This production team has 30-odd primary and middle school students. At the beginning some of the cadres and commune members did not have sufficient understanding of the great significance of the occupation of positions of extramural education and therefore did not grasp this work firmly. Upon discovering this situation the leadership squad of the production team conscientiously analyzed and studied the case and discovered that if the proletariat did not occupy this position of extramural education, the bourgeoisie would definitely occupy it. This was not only a matter of paying attention to it or not, but an important matter of the violent struggle between the two lines.

Thus they held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for members of the leadership squad of the production team, Party members, YCL members and old poor peasants to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "To guarantee that our Party and country will not change color we need not only a correct line and correct policy but also must foster and cultivate millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause" and energetically repudiated big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois decadent ideas such as the "theory of going to school to become bureaucrats" and "raising children to guard against old age." This enabled everybody to realize profoundly: Using Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy positions of extramural education, doing a good

job in the work of auxiliary education for the youths and fostering successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause enthusiastically were big questions related to the permanent retention of political color by the proletarian regime and the carrying out of the proletarian revolution to the end.

After understanding was heightened, the leadership squad of the production team put this work on the agenda, relied on the backbone force, extensively mobilized the masses and assigned responsibility to every one to maintain regular contact and mutual coordination with schools and families actively. To facilitate leadership the 30-odd youths were organized into a "Red Children's Fighting Group." They were regularly organized to study Chairman Mao's work, hold repudiation meetings, meetings for struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism, meetings for discussion and application, and take part in manual labor with the poor and lower-middle peasants. In order to educate the youths better, old poor peasants and PLA fighters were invited to deliver reports to heighten the consciousness of the youths in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as well as cultivate the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. The energetic grasping of the work of extramural auxiliary education by the leadership squad of the production team tempered the red hearts of the youths in the storm of the three great revolutionary struggles and enabled them to advance rapidly on the road of ideological revolutionization.

At present the "Red Children's Fighting Group" has become a fighting collective body armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Now every group member has become an assistant for family and collective study of Chairman Mao's works, a propagandist for Mao Tse-tung's thought, a fighter in the struggle against the enemy as well as a good commune member for the grasping of revolution and promotion of production. All group members carry their manure baskets along when they go to school to pick up manure for the collective body. On holidays and during their spare time they carried manure, dug bumper harvest ditches, and repaired paddies and water ditches for the collective body. Before meetings they took the initiative to teach revolutionary songs, read newspapers aloud to others, and propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought to the peasants. They also self-consciously carried water, swept courtyards, and helped old poor peasants, dependents of military personnel and martyrs.

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INDUSTRY

South China Bulb Factory Develops Electronics Industry by Its Own Efforts

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 27, 1970)

acting in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle, the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians of a bulb factory in foochow, fukien province, have overcome one difficulty after another and set up an electron tube workshop. this is now turning out electron tubes which are needed in the country. thus the factory is playing its part in implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

to meet the needs of socialist construction, the state in 1958 decided to set up an electron tube factory in foochow. the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians at the bulb factory were greatly inspired when the task was assigned to them. they organized a "three-in-one" combination team made up of a dozen workers, leading cadres and technicians. they set to work in a factory run by a university.

but a handful of capitalist roaders within the party were energetically pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they relied on the bourgeois technical "authorities" who drew up a grandiose "plan for the electron tube factory" which required a floor space of 200,000 square metres and four "electronics buildings" each four storeys high. they spent three million yuan on tiles, bricks and timber and on importing modern equipment. but the equipment was not complete, so it could not be put into use. a great amount of state funds was thus wasted. finally they perfunctorily concluded that "an electron tube factory was not a feasible proposition", and put a stop to the project.

the plan based on impractical large and modern equipment went bankrupt. but the foochow bulb factory's trial-production team firmly abided by chairman mao's teachings and, enthusiastically supported by the revolutionary workers and cadres, it turned out a model tube. when a handful of capitalist roaders learned of this, they got annoyed and ordered that the trial-production team be disbanded on the pretext of adjusting industry. the factory's revolutionary workers and cadres paid no attention and continued trial-production.

the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the arch renegade liu shao-chi. holding high the great banner of "it is right to rebel against reactionaries", the revolutionary workers rose in rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders within the party and immediately began to set up an electron tube workshop. they resolved to turn out electron tubes by their own efforts.

the first difficulty they met with was lack of equipment. the factory's revolutionary workers and cadres, who had been tempered in the great cultural revolution, conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "we the chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations." this boosted their revolutionary morale for building

our socialist motherland through arduous struggle. the factory launched a mass campaign to make the equipment needed. in line with chairman mao's teachings, they used methods of their own devising and combined these with modern methods in a down-to-earth way. the workers bought an old noodle-making machine from a company which handles rejects and turned it into a pressing machine for processing nickel lines, thus saving the state much money. the electron tube catnode spraying room had to be kept at a constant temperature, and the constant heat equipment would cost more than 300,000 yuan. in collaboration with the workers, the revolutionary technicians used some infra-red ray bulbs and a vertical electric heater instead of the standard equipment. this only cost the state some 40 yuan and the products turned out in the room were well up to national standards. by going about things in this way, they relied on their own hands to make most of the equipment needed.

in the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour" the workers began producing electron tubes soon after the workshop was set up. today, the factory can manufacture three types of tube and thirteen specifications.

COAL PRODUCTION

China's Coal Mines Meet First Quarter Quotas Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", china's revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians in the coal industry have greatly supported socialist construction by vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production. they have fulfilled the state's coal production plan for the first quarter of this year ahead of schedule.

the revolutionary workers in the coal industry in anhwei province have had new victories in both revolution and production. fulfilling the state production plan for the first quarter nine days ahead of schedule, the province then went on to overfulfil the plan. average daily output of coal was 3.5 per cent higher than that of last year's fourth quarter which was the peak in 1969. there has been an overall improvement in the quality of coal, and the consumption of props for the average ten thousand tons of coal was 23 per cent less than that of the same period last year. as a result, there has been a big saving in timber by the state.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the coal industry in anhwei province have persisted in putting revolution in command of production and have thereby promoted production. in carrying out the production plans, revolutionary mass criticism was deepened to further eliminate the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this greatly heightened the consciousness of the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. as a result, production has gone up steadily.

the penchi mining administration in liaoning province, northeast china, has, on the basis of an overall fulfilling of the 1969 state production plans, met this year's first quarter plan for coal production and tunnelling ahead of time.

as a result of the good situation of achieving high and stable coal output for three years running, some people in the administration thought that production had reached its high point. grasping this living idea, the administration revolutionary committee ran mao tsetung thought study class attended by members of leading groups at all levels. they studied over and over again chairman mao's teaching: "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity." this helped them raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution. going to the grass-roots levels, they investigated along with the masses. they fully mobilized all the socialist initiative and made use of the potentiality for increasing production and practising economy. all this has provided favourable conditions for even higher coal output this year. the revolutionary committee of the penchi coalfield has led the workers in grasping revolution and promoting production. the first quarter's state plans for output and tunnelling were carried out 24 and 43 days ahead of schedule respectively.

the revolutionary workers of the liaoyuan mining administration in kirin province, northeast china, have grasped the key link of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and promoted production. the administration met the first quarter's production plan 15 days ahead of schedule. compared with the corresponding period last year, output rose 19 per cent, while tunnelling was up 22 per cent. material consumption showed a marked drop compared with the corresponding period last year. output and quality are high and consumption low.

inspired by the new year's day editorial, revolutionary workers of the hsuchou mining administration in kiangsu, the paotou and wuta mining administrations in inner mongolia, and the hami mining administration in sinkiang, showed their soaring enthusiasm in the socialist revolutionary emulation campaign. they carried forward the spirit of socialist co-operation, pushed revolution and production forward, and fulfilled the first quarter's plans for output and tunnelling ahead of schedule.

having overfulfilled last year's state plan in an all-round way, the pingan coal mine of the fuhsin mining administration in liaoning province met the first quarter's state plans this year for output and tunnelling 27 days and 30 days ahead of time respectively.

filled with aspirations to win honour for chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, the workers of the ahkanchen coal mine in kansu province fulfilled the first quarter's state plan in an all-round way 14 days ahead of time during the deep-going socialist revolutionary emulation campaign. production was 28 per cent more than that of the corresponding period last year. the mine also set a new daily output record during this period.

RESTAURANTS

Northeast China Restaurant Serves Wholeheartedly Workers, Peasants, Soldiers

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 27, 1970)

the workers of the kungnungping restaurant, located in an industrial district of tunghua city in kirin province, northeast china, have won warm praise from customers for their willing service. they set the strict demand on themselves of a boundless sense of responsibility in work in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

at lunch time, the restaurant serves many customers including workers with their homes at a long distance away, peasants who come to the city to do shopping and people's liberation armymen passing through. some peasants bring along their own food and the staff gives them the same courteous service. they help the peasants warm up their food and give them soup free of charge. with great satisfaction, customers say: "the restaurant serves the interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers. we feel at home here."

the great changes in the restaurant are due to the workers' living study and application of mao tsetung thought and their criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running restaurants advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. once, a customer suggested that the restaurant should serve vegetable soup and small dishes of pickled vegetables at low price, in addition to its regular menu. the restaurant revolutionary committee thought this was a fine suggestion and decided to act upon it. but some people did not see it. they said: "this restaurant have never served such dishes. how can we fulfill the profit plan if we serve such cheap food?" the revolutionary committee felt that they were unclear as to the purpose of their work and reflected the pernicious influence of "putting profit in command". so the revolutionary committee organized the staff members to study chairman mao's teaching: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle" and vigorously criticize liu shao-chi's trash of "putting profit in command". this helped them see clearly that a socialist restaurant exists to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. its purpose is not making money, let alone being a place for extravagance by the bourgeoisie.

from then on the restaurant started serving vegetable soup, pickles, and other inexpensive dishes. a group was sent to canvass opinions in factories, villages and neighbourhood communities. it serves whatever the workers, peasants and soldiers want, whether at a profit or not. it instituted a night service for the benefit of night shift workers at a nearby factory. it delivers meals to work sites. in one heavy rain, the restaurant worker who was delivering the food covered the container with his rain-coat, even though he got wet through.

the restaurant staff attributes their achievements to invincible mao tsetung thought for it nurtures them and guides their actions. nowever busy, they study chairman mao's writings without fail. the first thing they do when they come to work every day is to study mao tsetung thought collectively. after work in the evening, they sit together

and review the day's service in the light of mao tsetung thought, sum up their experience and pin point their shortcomings. with the shortcomings in mind, they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way the next morning. one noon, many customers crowded into the restaurant. there was not enough prepared food, so some customers had to wait some time before being served.

the restaurant staff went into the problem that evening. they discovered that a factory called a meeting that morning which had drawn a number of visitors. they once again turned to chairman mao's brilliant article "serve the people", and examined their service in the light of the teaching "work entirely in the people's interests" to see where they had gone wrong. afterwards, they did their best to find out when units in the area would have many visitors so as to prepare enough food.

at one point they discussed whether the restaurant should fulfil its plan for profit while serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. the staff agreed that a socialist enterprise should strive hard to fulfil its plan for profit in order to accumulate funds for socialist construction. but the plan should be fulfilled chiefly by practising economy and cutting costs through diligence and frugality, not by seeking high profits. the chairman of the restaurant revolutionary committee once saved a few grains of rice from the water that had been used to wash the rice before it is cooked. he concluded that there was still a real potential for practising economy. he got the revolutionary committee members and the rest of the restaurant staff to restudy chairman mao's teaching during the period of revolutionary war: "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause". the workers were mobilized to tap every potential in practising economy. they suggested ways and means and costs were reduced and the plan for profit has been overfulfilled every month.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Paper Praises Chinese Medical Personnel for Serving People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Algiers, Mar. 24, 1970)

the algerian paper "el moudjahid" in a report today warmly praised the chinese medical team working in algeria for their spirit of serving the algerian people heart and soul.

the report, which was written after interviewing the responsible members of a number of hospitals in algeria where the chinese medical personnel are working, quoted the director of the hospital of mascara city as saying, "i have worked with several foreign medical teams, but the chinese team is the most devoted." "the chinese medical personnel work day and night; they work overtime".

according to the report, the director of another hospital said that the chinese medical personnel sometimes remain on duty at the hospital till two or three o'clock in the morning. they are always ready to give emergency treatment to the sick, whatever the time and the distance.

the report also highly praised the effectiveness of the chinese acupuncture treatment. it said that the number of patients calling at the mascara hospital last year reached the highest record in the history of the hospital. the number of out-patients exceeded 21,700, of which 5,000 were treated with acupuncture. a six-year-old girl lost her hearing and speech after an attack of meningitis. after six courses of acupuncture treatment, she was able to hear and speak again.

CAMBODIAN SITUATION

Vietnam Daily "Nhan Dan" Supports Samdech Sihanouk's Statement of March 20

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 26, 1970)

the viet nam daily "nhan dan" in an article by its commentator on march 24 expressed support for the statement issued by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, on march 20 and strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its crime of instigating the pro-u.s. extreme rightist group to stage the coup d'etat.

entitled "cambodian people's just struggle is bound to win", the article pointed out that the statement of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, expounded the situation in cambodia and shed light on the cause and the true nature of the recent coup d'etat in cambodia and of the anti-viet nam actions taken by the pro-u.s. extreme rightist faction.

it said that the coup d'etat staged by the pro-u.s. extreme rightist faction of cambodia was master-minded by u.s. imperialism. this is the gravest in all of the systematic acts of hostility committed by the united states against cambodia for over a decade aimed at destroying the policy of peace and neutrality and the independence of cambodia, converting that country into a neo-colony, a military base and a springboard of the united states in its plan of aggression against the other countries of indo-china.

the article said: since he took office, nixon has, while professing "peace and friendship", ordered american and puppet troops and planes to attack cambodian territory, and rallied and incited the pro-u.s. extreme rightist forces to oppose head of state norodom sihanouk and the policy of peace and neutrality of cambodia.

the article continued: the march 18 coup was a frenzied act taken by the u.s. imperialists against the cambodian people and the vietnamese and laotian peoples as well, in furtherance of the nixon doctrine to make asians fight asians, in this case, to make indo-chinese fight indo-chinese. that the coup-makers have spearheaded their attack against viet nam is also aimed at covering the u.s. subversive act, and sowing discord and arousing enmity between the vietnamese and khmer peoples. this plot is intended to lay the groundwork for the united states to use cambodia against the patriotic struggle of the vietnamese people. the coup in cambodia has provided fresh evidence of the extremely reactionary policy of the nixon administration which, in spite of its heavy setbacks, is still seeking to expand and prolong its war of aggression in indo-china.

the article refuted the slanders spread by the pro-u.s. extreme rightist faction of cambodia against the vietnamese people. it pointed out that by falsely accusing viet nam of committing "aggression" against cambodia, they have merely rehashed a calumny often resorted to by the united states. they barefacedly said that viet nam is an "enemy" of cambodia, but the khmer people realize clearly that their most dangerous enemies are precisely the u.s. imperialists and those who follow them in opposing the independence of cambodia. no scheme, however wicked, can divide the vietnamese and cambodian peoples, neighbours and companions-in-arms long bound in the struggle against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialism. the viet nam-cambodia friendship which has been consolidated and has developed constantly through trials is indestructible.

the article stressed: now as in the past, the vietnamese people resolutely support the struggle of the cambodian people to defend their national independence and sovereignty and their policy of peace and neutrality against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen. the just struggle of the khmer people is a very important part of the struggle of the indo-chinese peoples and an active part of the struggle of the world's people for independence and peace and against u.s. imperialism.

in conclusion the article said: in his statement of march 20, head of state norodom sihanouk expressed his firm determination to conduct together with the khmer people a struggle against the united states and the pro-u.s. extreme rightist faction and in defence of the independence and sovereignty of camoodia. that sacred struggle will certainly receive warm support from the peoples of indo-china and all other peoples in the world upholding independence and freedom.

another paper, "quan doi nhan dan", also published a commentary supporting the statement of samdech norodom sihanouk.

head of state of cambodia. it pointed out that the statement is a powerful verdict passed on u.s. imperialism and the extreme rightist group; it is also a call on the khmer people of all sections who are resolutely defending the independence and neutrality of cambodia and fighting in unity against the united states and its lackeys.

"Pathet Lao" Radio Denounces US Imperialism for Engineering Cambodian Coup

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is the organizer of the coup d'etat in cambodia, said the "pathet lao" radio in a commentary on march 25.

while intensifying the local war in south viet nam and the special war in laos, u.s. imperialism has been trying its utmost to undermine the independence and neutrality of the kingdom of cambodia, the commentary noted. it has incited the reactionary troops of thailand and south viet nam to violate the cambodian border, and repeatedly sent u.s. military aircraft to raid and spray toxic chemicals on the cambodian territory. it instigated the "free khmer" elements it fostered to undermine the peace and security of the cambodian people and tried to overthrow samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, who has always pursued a policy of genuine peace and neutrality. on march 18, the pro-u.s. element lon nol organized a coup d'etat and illegally declared the "deposition" of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia.

it can be seen clearly, the commentary said, that u.s. imperialism is the arch-criminal of the march 18 coup staged by the pro-u.s. ultra-rightists such as lon nol and his ilk. while prolonging its war of aggression against viet nam and escalating its war of aggression against laos, the united states staged the coup d'etat in cambodia with a view to liquidating cambodia's policy of peace and neutrality, undermining her independence and furtner converting her into a new colony and war base of the united states so as to prolong its war of aggression in indo-china. however, the u.s. scheme will surely be smashed by the indo-chinese peoples. tempered in the struggle against their common enemies, the french colonialists then and the u.s. imperialists now, the traditional friendship between the peoples of the three countries in indo-china has become more and more consolidated. this will inflict a more ignominious defeat on the divisive scheme of the united states and its lackeys.

the laotian people, the commentary went on, resolutely support the cause of the cambodian people to defend their independence and neutrality under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. the laotian people are firmly convinced that the fraternal cambodian people with the tradition and experience of struggle against u.s. imperialism will certainly surmount all difficulties and obstacles, continue their vigorous advance along the glorious road in defence of their sovereignty and unite as one to push ahead their struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys.

the commentary concluded by cheering that the just struggle of the indo-chinese people will certainly triumph.

Cambodian People Demonstrate Against Right-Wing Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1970)

the coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, staged by cambodian right-wing group under the machination of u.s. imperialism has aroused increasingly stronger discontent in cambodia.

the national radio of cambodia admitted today that a group of youth held a demonstration on march 26 in kompong cham province. the demonstrators "sacked the offices of the government of salvation (the lon nol-sirik matak coup d'etat authorities), burned documents, ransacked province headquarters and then forcibly took trucks to go to phnom penh."

another report said that holding the portraits of and shouting slogans in support of samdech norodom sihanouk, the demonstrators against the right-wing group drove towards the direction of phnom penh on board 20 trucks.

a.f.p. reported today that two provinces in northeast cambodia had pledged their support for samdech sihanouk.

it was reported that tens of thousands of peasants in some districts of kompong cham province, cambodia, carrying hoes and sticks, held demonstrations on march 24 and smashed a number of district offices. they rushed into some schools and asked the school authorities why they had removed the portraits of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state. the school authorities were forced to join the ranks of the demonstrations, carrying sihanouk's portraits with them.

in face of the people's growing opposition, the cambodian right-wing group was panic-stricken and hurriedly called out tanks and armoured cars to guard the houses of its officials. it once again announced the closure of all the airfields in cambodia and dispatched large numbers of troops and police to block the main highways from other provinces to phnom penh.

the report said that the mass struggle against the right-wing group is developing.

INDIA

Communist Party of India (M-L) Leads Indian People Onward Along Victorious Path of Seizing Power by Armed Force

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1970)

the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) has over the past year led the broad masses of the revolutionary indian people to victories in marching forward vigorously along the path of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force.

"spreading the flames of armed struggle throughout india"

since its founding last april, the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) has been firmly leading the broad masses of the party members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals to go deep into the rural areas where class contradictions are most acute with the indomitable revolutionary spirit -- "to live for the people, to die for the people" -- to disseminate among the broad masses of peasants marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and to propagate the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, they made typical investigations and class analysis of the economic conditions and political attitudes of the various classes in the rural areas, formulated the class line in rural work of "relying on the poor and landless peasants, uniting with the middle peasants, neutralizing the rich peasants and attacking the landlords", and raised the task of unfolding agrarian revolution in the rural areas, crushing the feudal power and establishing political power of the peasants and revolutionary base areas.

after the peasants were aroused, the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) first of all helped them to set up their own armed organizations -- guerrilla units and peasant self-defence forces to launch fierce attacks on the feudal forces in the countryside. they punished the despotic landlords and usurers guilty of many bloody crimes, seized guns, grain and land from the landlords and ambushed the reactionary police and the armed forces of the landlords. the peasant guerrilla units overthrew step by step the power of the feudal landlord class in the countryside and established preliminary political power of the peasants in some areas. in midnapur district, west bengal state, where the armed struggle is active, the peasant guerrillas executed more than 20 despotic landlords in four months from september to december last year. in srikakulam district, the red revolutionary region in andhra pradesh, the peasant guerrillas frequently and successfully attacked despotic landlords and reactionary armed forces, and from january to october last year, they executed more than 20 despotic landlords and ambushed the reactionary police on 50 occasions. last june, the guerrillas in an area in srikakulam district assaulted and routed a unit of the reactionary police composed of 150 men.

now, the flames of the peasant armed struggle have been raging in west bengal, bihar, uttar pradesh, punjab, himachal, orissa, assam, tripura states and particularly in andhra pradesh.

charu mazumdar, leader of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) pointed out that the practice of struggle in 1969 proved: "rely on the poor and landless peasants; educate them in mao tsetung thought; adhere firmly to the path of armed struggle; build guerrilla forces and march forward along the path of liquidating the class enemies; only thus can the high tide of struggle advance irresistibly." now, the revolutionary indian people, in response to the call of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) of "carrying the agrarian revolution in the countryside through to victory, spreading the flames of armed struggle throughout india", are summing up their experience and marching forward victoriously.

the masses are a true bastion of iron

in order to fulfil the glorious task of "spreading the flames of armed struggle throughout india," the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) especially stressed that during their

guerrilla activities, the peasant guerrilla units must persistently carry out political propaganda work among the peasants and rely on the local party organizations and peasant masses. this is because the masses are the "ocean" whereas the guerrilla units are moving about in this "ocean" like "fish"; and in the plains the masses are the "jungles" and "ravines" for the guerrilla units. so long as the peasant guerrilla units closely rely on the masses and fully mobilize and organize them, they certainly can develop extensive guerrilla warfare and achieve victories in the mountain areas as well as in the plains. abiding by these teachings of the party, the peasant guerrilla units, whenever they arrive at a village, always propagate among the local peasants the party's policies on revolutionary armed struggle, put to death in accordance with the will of the poor peasants those despotic landlords most hated by the people, and call on the peasants to confiscate the property of the feudal exploiting class, completely crushing the arrogance of the feudal landlord class. during the days of hard fighting, the guerrilla units and the peasant masses established and developed such a relation as between fish and water; this gave the peasant armed forces powerful vitality and fighting strength and made them invincible. in india today, the peasant guerrilla units "are moving about among the masses like fish in water" in all areas where armed struggle prevails. in srikakulam district where armed struggle is vigorously developing, the reactionary indian government has repeatedly dispatched large numbers of reactionary police to carry out suppression. many peasants refused to betray their revolutionary comrades despite brutal police torture. they firmly told the reactionary police: we won't tell you even if we know; why should we tell you? we are all fighting for the people exclamation

during their armed struggle, the peasants often maintained complete secrecy concerning the guerrilla movements and provided cover for them to move away safely. the press of the indian capitalist class lamented that even after the police had moved into the areas of armed struggle in considerable force, "very few villagers... have shown any willingness to help the police with information regarding the naxalites", whereas the support received by the peasant armed forces from the peasants is "the biggest hindrance the police are facing".

in a political resolution adopted at the time of its founding, the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) pointed out: "chairman mao's theory of people's war is the only means by which an apparently weak revolutionary force can wage successful struggles against an apparently powerful enemy and can win victory. the basic tactic of struggle of the revolutionary peasantry led by the working class is guerrilla warfare." in line with the strategy and tactics of people's war, the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) has been closely relying on the peasant masses and formed a real iron bastion with them. the "encirclement and suppression" operations of the reactionary government have been smashed one after another, and guerrilla warfare is developing irresistibly.

growing strong in the struggle against revisionism

charu mazumdar, leader of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), pointed out: "our party's growth and development depend on how firmly we fight revisionism both inside and outside the party. and not only that. the growth and development of the peasants' armed struggle also depend on this fight against revisionism." both the old and new indian revisionists are all opposed to this fundamental question of seizure of political power by armed force. with the support of the

indian reactionaries and in collusion with some reactionary parties, they rigged up so-called "united front governments" -- sinister examples of "peaceful transition" -- in kerala state and west bengal state, and vigorously carried out an "agrarian reform" hoax in an attempt to lead astray the peasants' revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism, and to betray the indian people's cause of revolution. however, under the fierce pounding of the storm of the peasants' armed struggle led by the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), all the conspiracies of the indian revisionists have come to an ignominious failure. the "united front governments" in kerala and west bengal states they had painstakingly managed have collapsed one after the other. this is an important victory of the revolutionary line of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) of seizing political power by armed force and a victory of the struggle against revisionism.

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the great leader chairman mao pointed out 20 years ago: "like free china, a free india will one day emerge in the world as a member of the socialist and people's democratic family; that day will end the imperialist reactionary era in the history of mankind." although the road of the indian revolution will be long and arduous and there will be twists and turns in the course of advance, the revolutionary indian people under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) will surely be able to destroy the reactionary rule of the indian big landlord class and big bourgeoisie and win final victory so long as they persist in integrating marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the indian revolution and persist in a protracted people's war.

JAPAN

Japan's Budget for Fiscal 1970 Aims at Opposing Communism, People and Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

japan's budget for fiscal 1970 passed recently by the diet under the pressure of the reactionary sato government indicates that the japanese reactionaries, acting with all efforts as the fugleman for u.s. imperialism in its aggression in asia, are attempting to carry out expansion and aggression abroad on a large scale. this fact warrants high vigilance.

the reactionary sato government has provided in the budget a financial guarantee for the implementation of the japan-u.s. "joint communique" issued last november. therefore, the outstanding feature of the budget is to accelerate the revival of militarism in japan. the direct military expenditure in the budget reaches 569,500 million japanese yen, an increase of 17.7 per cent over the previous fiscal year and a record high in the post-war years. this has in fact laid the foundation and determined the orientation for carrying out the coming fourth arms expansion plan which is unprecedented in scale. the reactionary sato government is to use this large sum of money to buy offensive weapons such as planes and warships to arm its "self-defence forces". particularly noteworthy is the expansion of the air and naval forces and

the building of warships on a scale 30 per cent larger than last year. the military expenditure for fiscal 1970 is in fact much larger, taking into account such expenses under the cloak of "civilian use" as the building of air navigation installations, airports, seaports, highways, air-defence facilities and pilot schools.

eager to possess nuclear weapons, the japanese reactionaries will speed up the development of guided missiles and nuclear weapons in the new fiscal year. the expenditure of the "defence agency" for research on and manufacturing of weapons under the new budget is set at 10,600 million yen, an increase of 21 per cent over the 1969 budget. the expenditure of the agency of science and technology in charge of the development of guided missile nuclear weapons increases by 35.6 per cent, totalling 60,100 million yen, 80 per cent of which, as disclosed by the japanese press, is to be used in the development of atomic energy and rockets. besides, other departments also increase their budget expenditures for the research on rockets, planes and electronic weapons and on so-called "ocean development".

as u.s. imperialism is in the grip of increasingly serious financial and economic difficulties, the reactionary sato government has appropriated large sums in fiscal 1970 for the maintenance of u.s. imperialism's aggressive bases in japan proper and okinawa under the cloak of "recovery of okinawa". the expenses for the prime minister's office, for instance, exceed 33,000 million yen in the new budget, an increase of more than 10,200 million yen as compared with the previous budget. they include administrative expenses for okinawa under u.s. military occupation and expenses for building an airport, highways and other facilities aimed at strengthening the aggressive base of okinawa. in the budgets of the ministry of autonomy and other departments, large sums are also to be used directly or indirectly for the maintenance of the u.s. aggressive bases.

one of the key-points stressed by the japanese militarist forces in their present arms drive is to gather cannon-fodder and raise the morale of the "self-defence force". besides increasing the number of personnel in the naval and air forces and the "reserve self-defence force" which will be called to active service in case of war, the reactionary sato government has laid stress on strengthening fascist militarist propaganda and tried to lure more youth into serving as cannon-fodder for the u.s.-japanese reactionaries by improving the food, housing and clothing of the "self-defence force" and establishing a new rank in the armed forces.

all these measures for arms expansion and war preparations have been taken by the reactionary sato government to meet the needs of japanese militarism in sending troops abroad for wars of aggression. the director of legislative bureau bluntly admitted on march 3 during interpellation at the budget committee of the house of councillors that japan will dispatch "self-defence force" to south korea under the name of "protecting" the lives and property of japanese nationals and japan's interests in south korea.

the sharp rise of expenses in the new budget for external economic expansion reflects the ambitious designs and eagerness of japanese monopoly capital to grab overseas resources and markets. the expenses for "economic cooperation" and "overseas technical cooperation" of the ministry of foreign affairs record an increase of 18.6 and 17.4 per cent respectively over the 1969 budget.

noteworthy in the new budget is the increase of "gratis aid" most of which will be provided for the running dogs of u.s. imperialism in south viet nam. in fiscal 1970, japan will supply the nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky clique with 600 million yen worth of "gratis aid" which is more than double the figure of 260 million yen in the previous fiscal year. this is iron-clad proof that the japanese reactionaries are serving as an accomplice of u.s. imperialism in the "vietnamization" of the war of aggression in viet nam.

in his "administrative policy speech" on february 14, eisaku sato blatantly set asia as japan's target of aggression in the 1970's, laying stress on the so-called "development of asia". thus japanese monopoly will export a huge ammount of capital and dump its goods in southeast asia this year.

the anti-people and counter-revolutionary nature of the new budget is also manifested in other expenses. apart from spendings on arms expansion and war preparations, the number of personnel of such state apparatus as the ministry of justice, the court and the police will be increased so as to deal with the mounting patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of the japanese people.

at the same time, large sums will be allocated in the national budget and the plan of treasury loans and investments to boost the japanese economy. but no budgetary measures have been taken to meet the growing demand for price reduction. on the contrary, in order to gather financial resources, the sato government will continue to fleece the japanese people ruthlessly. the income from taxes in fiscal 1970 will increase by 1,229,700 million yen, or more than 20 per cent higher than that in fiscal 1969.

the great leader chairman mao has taught us: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." all attempts of the japanese reactionaries to extricate themselves from the political and economic crises by stepping up the arms drive, aggression and expansion abroad and frantic suppression of the people at home will be of no avail. instead, they will land themselves in a still greater and deeper awkward plight.

MALAYSIA

Sarawak People's Armed Forces Initiate Courageous Attacks on Enemy

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1970)

the sarawak people's armed forces have won new victories in their struggle against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations, according to a kuching report.

newspapers in sarawak reported that with the support of the masses of the people, the sarawak people's armed forces are active in the vicinity of kuching in the first division of sarawak. they courageously counter-attacked the reactionary troops and police of the rahman-razak puppet clique, inflicting casualties on the enemy.

On March 19, the Sarawak People's Armed Forces were reported to have launched two surprise attacks on patrols of the reactionary "security forces", killing two enemy men and wounding another. On March 14 and 15, the People's Armed Forces thrice attacked the reactionary "security forces" in the same area, inflicting more losses on the enemy.

The reactionary troops and police of the Rahman-Razak puppet clique were reported to be panic-stricken under the courageous attacks by the Sarawak People's Armed Forces. The reactionary authorities had to impose round-the-clock curfew on a large area in the first division of Sarawak.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1970)

NGO THUYEN, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, held a press conference here today. He read to Chinese and foreign newsmen the March 25 statement of the D.R.V.N. government on the current patriotic struggle waged by the Cambodian people.

At the press conference, Ambassador Ngo Thuyen reiterated the total support of the D.R.V.N. for the solemn declaration made on March 23 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and its firm support for the just struggle waged by the Khmer people under the leadership of their head of state Samdech Norodom Sihanouk against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, for the defence of the Cambodian people's sacred national rights.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh)

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1970)

CHOU EN-LAI, premier of the State Council, this afternoon received Yasser Arafat, official spokesman for the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) and chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and members of the delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) he is leading.

Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Among those present on the occasion were Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, Chiu Hui-tso, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chi Peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Nousni Younes, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, was present.

Diplomatic Envoys of Arab Countries to China Give Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh)

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1970)

the diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by chairman yasser arafat now visiting china.

attending the banquet were: chou en-lai, premier, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council; chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

housni younes, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was present.

mohamed cherif sahli, algerian ambassador to china, chairman yasser arafat, and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries.

on behalf of the diplomatic envoys of the arab countries to china, ambassador mohamed cherif sahli said: "although all kinds of international plots have been or are being hatched with the purpose of denying the palestinian people and their motherland the right to existence, the palestinian people have risen in struggle. they are not willing to remain refugees any longer. they have taken up arms and are prepared to die for the liberation of the motherland.

"the patriotic vanguards of palestine, who have faith in the people and are relying on their own efforts, launched an armed struggle against aggression and the predatory forces on january 1, 1965. from an oppressed people without a homeland, the palestinian people have grown into a revolutionary and militant people in the course of this revolution. they have their own national character and are determined to liberate the occupied motherland of palestine through protracted armed struggle."

"the just struggle the palestinian people are waging," he said, "is part of the arab liberation movement, which in turn is an integral part of the world liberation movement."

the ambassador said: "we treasure very much the manifest and firm friendship of the chinese people and their government for the people of palestine and other arab people. we highly evaluate the stand taken by the great chinese people and their government in supporting the struggle of our nation against zionism and imperialism.

"the fact that the al fateh delegation and the delegation of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arab gulf are visiting china simultaneously provides the best proof of the stand of support taken by this great country. the letter by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, to president nasser is another piece of evidence of this stand which is well-known to the arab people. and we still cherish the memory of the warm reception accorded to the delegation of the algerian national liberation front when it visited this country 11 years ago."

in his speech, chairman arafat praised the profound friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries. this friendship built on a solid basis, he said, had been forged and developed by the chinese and arab peoples fighting on the same front and in the same trench with the common goal of opposing zionism, imperialism and colonialism.

chairman arafat added: "the great chairman mao says: 'the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. they will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.'

"our arab nation is carrying on a fierce fight against the zionist and colonialist forces of aggression and oppression, which are trying to enslave our motherland and home villages and continue to make our motherland a place for achieving their aim of monopoly, greed and ambition. in this struggle, u.s. imperialism is doing its utmost to support zionism which has occupied our palestine and other arab land, and provide it with arms, military equipment and other material aid and recently even with technical personnel including pilots, specialists and technicians.

"with the unreserved support of u.s. imperialism and world zionism, israel has begun to attack our villages and cities, residents and other civilians."

chairman arafat said: "the great chairman mao has said: 'as far as our own desire is concerned, we don't want to fight even for a single day. but if circumstances force us to fight, we can fight to the finish.' today our arab nation and the palestinian arab people are suffering from new, barbarous aggression. we must fight, and fight valiantly, until our arab people are victorious. we are proud of the fact that our arab people are carrying on the fight unflaggingly at this difficult moment."

yasser arafat said: "we arab people, revolutionaries and fighters will never forget the great stand taken by the great chinese people in supporting the people of our country to persevere in struggle and revolution.

"it is precisely at this moment that all kinds of dangerous intrigues are being engineered in our arab region against our staunch and militant revolutionary people, against our national will and aspirations and against our dignity and existence. but all these attempts are bound to be smashed when battered against the rock of our young revolution and under the fists of our heroic revolutionaries. we will certainly achieve victory and complete liberation.

"imperialism, colonialism and their accomplice -- world zionism will never give up their attempt to undermine the struggle of the militant people of all countries for freedom, justice and equality. a living example of this intrigue are the many current attempts and plots against the revolution of our arab nation and palestinian people. it is precisely this kind of attempt and sinister hand which committed aggression against the cambodian people in the recent intrigue, and which has been committing aggression every day against the militant and heroic vietnamese people, and against the oppressed people of africa and latin america.

"but the will of the people of all countries are unconquerable. the sun of freedom will shine bright and the banner of victory crimson with the blood and lives of revolutionaries and fighters will fly on high."

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: chairman arafat is leading the palestinian people in their valiant struggle against the israeli aggressors who are backed by u.s. imperialism. while he is busy with all kinds of work, he is leading a delegation to pay a visit to china and has received warm welcome from our government and people. this visit has made an important contribution to promoting the mutual understanding and militant friendship between us.

"at present, the flames of revolution of the arab people's struggle against imperialism are raging. your struggle has gained ever greater sympathy and support from the people of all countries. u.s. imperialism, good at playing counter-revolutionary dual tactics, invariably resorts to political deception when it fails in military aggression. but, no matter whether imperialism resorts to military threats or political deception, its plots are doomed to fail in the face of the heroic palestinian people and the people of the arab countries. we are convinced that as long as the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, they will certainly defeat the u.s. imperialist aggression and zionism and win final victory exclamation"

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned, including li chiang, huang tso-chen, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, chen ten-ho, wang hsiao-han, sung chen-hsien, hsieh huai-teh, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, yang teh-chung, lai kuang-tsu, yuan hua-ping, pai yun, sung yu-lin, ting hsi-lin and wang chih-fan.

THAILAND

Thai People Win Splendid Victories in Armed Struggle This Spring

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1970)

in the first spring of the 1970's the storm of the revolutionary armed struggle of the thailand people, who have been marching vigorously on the road of seizing political power by armed force, pounded more violently at the reactionary rule of the u.s.-thanom puppet clique in thailand, bringing about a thriving and excellent revolutionary situation in the country.

since the beginning of this year, the people's armed forces in various places of thailand have repeatedly attacked the enemy troops, winning splendid victories. according to the "voice of the people of thailand" radio, in the two months from early january to early march, the people's armed forces in various places of thailand engaged the u.s. and thai reactionary troops and police on more than 100 occasions, wiping out over 150 enemy troops, hitting a number of helicopters and destroyed many military vehicles.

the people's armed forces in north thailand, applying the strategy and tactics of people's war and giving play to the style of continuous fighting, wiped out a large number of the enemy effectives. in two days of early january, the people's armed forces in bua district, nan province, launched repeated attacks on the reactionary troops and police and local reactionary armed forces in three villages with amoushing, besieging strongholds, laying land mines and other methods, putting 36

enemy troops out of action and throwing the enemy into a panic. it was reported that in the four months from early last september to early january this year the people's armed forces in the area of bua and thung chang districts wiped out 95 reactionary officers and men of the u.s.-thanom clique, hit a t-28 aircraft and three helicopters and executed nine heinous enemy agents and reactionary village heads. the people's armed forces, with the close coordination of the local masses, liberated three villages and freed about 600 peasants from the criminal rule of the u.s. and thai reactionaries. they also destroyed a concentration camp of the u.s.-thanom clique, liberating about 80 people.

in spring this year, the people's armed forces in chiang rai, tak, phisanulok and petchabun provinces all took the initiative to attack the enemy troops, making the flames of armed struggle raging fiercer and fiercer. meanwhile, the people's armed forces in kamphengpetch province opened up a new military area.

in phatalung, nakorn srithamarat and songkhla provinces, south thailand, the people's armed forces were also very active in successively ambushing the enemy troops and attacking the enemy positions, dealing heavy blows to the u.s.-thai reactionaries. the thai press reported that the people's armed forces in phatalung province recently assaulted the enemy troops on seven occasions, killing or wounding dozens of them. this has struck terror into the heart of the reactionary thanom authorities which declared 24-hour martial law in the district under the direct administration of the province and kuan kanun district.

in the southern region along the thai-malayan border, the people's armed forces of thailand and malaya have fast and vigorously developed and strengthened in the past few years. they have repeatedly smashed the joint military "encirclement and suppression" operations of the thai and malayan reactionaries, dealing heavy blows to the reactionary rules of thailand and malaya. from late february to early march this year, the reactionaries of thailand and malaya dispatched thousands of the reactionary armed forces and police, escorted by many bombers, to launch a large-scale joint counter-revolutionary military "encirclement and suppression" operation in sadao district along the border area. the operation met with the resolute resistance of the people's armed forces there and ended in complete defeat. in their heroic fighting, the people's armed forces wiped out 23 enemy troops and hit a helicopter. thai military chieftain thawee chullasap recently admitted that the joint military "encirclement and suppression" operation had met with a "setback of considerable concern". razak, chieftain of malayan puppet clique, also cried in alarm that the people's armed forces are "a serious threat" to their rule.

in an attempt to frantically suppress the people's armed forces of thailand and malaya along the thai-malayan border, the two puppet cliques have stepped up their military collusion. recently, they declared the establishment of the "combined task force headquarters" in songkhla province, south thailand. the thai and malayan reactionaries even frantically created the no-man zone in the border area, brutally burning down houses and villages there and compelling the inhabitants to go to disguised concentration camps. it was reported that on march 16 the reactionary malayan authorities burned down two villages in sintok and padak in the border area. this shows that the thai and malayan reactionaries are waging a last-ditch struggle and also exposes

their weakness in nature. no matter how closely they may collude with each other and what inhuman counter-revolutionary measures they may resort to, the thai and malayan reactionaries can never extricate themselves from doom.

the people's armed forces active in the northeast thailand also repeatedly assaulted the reactionary troops and police of the u.s.-thanom clique this spring and won resounding victories. the people's armed forces in nakae district, nakorn phanom province, attacked the strongholds of the reactionary troops and police seven times in the first week of march, killing or wounding many enemy troops, destroying the enemy transportation lines and blowing up nine bridges. in udorn, sakolnakorn, kalasint, loey, rongkhai and ubol provinces, the people's armed forces also successively attacked the reactionary troops and police and scored important victories. in january, the people's armed forces in ubol province, with the cover of the broad masses of the people, attacked the heavily-guarded u.s. air base in ubol. it was the third attack on u.s. air bases by the heroic people's armed forces within 18 months. the people's armed forces in northeast thailand also carried out wide-spread propaganda work in various places, and mobilized, organized and armed the masses of the people there. they were warmly welcomed and supported by the local people.

thailand has long been turned into an important strategic base by u.s. imperialism for its aggression against asia. the u.s. imperialists have built over 60 large naval, army and air bases in thailand with tens of thousands of u.s. aggressor troops stationed there. u.s. imperialism not only armed over 200,000 reactionary thai troops and police by providing the thanom clique with money, weapons and "advisers", but also brazenly sent thousands of troops of "special units" to help thanom clique to barbarously suppress the people's armed struggle of thailand.

however, the thai people, under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, undaunted by brute force and fearing no sacrifice, have waged heroic struggle against the u.s. and thai reactionaries.

they have been persevering in the armed struggle they started four years ago, fighting bitterly against the enemy under most difficult conditions with the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death". as a result, the flames of armed struggle has spread everywhere in thailand like a prairie fire raging on the vast land of the country.

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US RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

US Forces in Taiwan Intensify Surveying

- From surface and bottom of the sea to the air

by

Kao Chieh (高 杰)

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, March 26, 1970)

US imperialism tries to forcibly occupy our territory of Taiwan province indefinitely and use Taiwan as a base for military aggression in Asia. Recently, under the pretext of "scientific research," it has been carrying on complete surveying and mapping in Taiwan from the bottom of the sea to the sky.

According to disclosures in the Taiwanese press, after the US Navy handed over the warship "Chiu Lien" to the naval authorities of the Chiang gang in May last year, this "oceanographic research ship," under the command of an American adviser, has been frequently engaged in various kinds of exploration in important areas in the Strait of Taiwan and South China Sea. On the 4th of this month "Chiu Lien," under the personal command of American "adviser" Billings, went out to sea for the tenth time.
The scope of its activities this time was in an area near Tiao Yü Island 97 nautical miles east of Keelung. Its mission was to study the submarine topography, carry out hydrographic surveys, sound the depth of the sea and find out temperature changes.

According to the disclosures, US imperialism plans to carry out surveys in four areas of the sea near Taiwan before June this year, including soundings of the depth of the sea and geological explorations to the north of Taiwan, exploration of the Kuro Shio in the Pacific east of Taiwan, exploration of the up swelling current on both sides of O-luan-pi south of Taiwan, and exploration of the submarine topography and resources to the northeast and southwest of Taiwan.

The activities of the American "oceanographic research ship" in the seas off Taiwan are ostensibly "scientific research" carried out jointly by the naval authorities of the Chiang gang and the "Institute of Oceanography of Taiwan University," but in reality US imperialism is surveying the seas off Taiwan and making charts. The man who is in charge of this sinister scheme is Billings, "scientific adviser" of the American "Embassy" in Taiwan. Billings is an official of the US State Department's "International Scientific and Technical Affairs Division." He came to Taiwan in

1968 nominally as "Special Scientific and Technical Assistant" to the American "Ambassador" in Taiwan, but is exclusively in charge of the execution of surveying operations programs of US-Chiang "scientific-technical cooperation."

To assist Billings in his activities in Taiwan, Ho-ti (赫第), called a "marine geologist and geophysicist," will shortly arrive in Taiwan. Ho-ti is the "chief scientific officer" of Bent, the newest "oceanographic research ship" of the US Navy. It is said that he will assist Pi-lin-shih in a two-year "study" of the seas of Taiwan.

Apart from surveying the seas off Taiwan, the US also makes aerial geodetic surveys of Taiwan. Early this year, the shameless and traitorous Chiang's bandit gang commissioned the military to set up an "aerial survey center" to take part in aerial photography undertaken by the Americans. The man in charge is also Billings, who went back furtively to the US on the 21st this month to make a "report" on his work and for "consultation" with the US State Department on US-Chiang "scientific cooperation." Meanwhile, he will study technical problems of aerial photography and mapping of Taiwan with personnel of the US "Cartographic Bureau."

Press reports say that the US has sent Shih-lai-teng (史萊登), an "expert" on aerial surveying, to Taiwan to give the Chiang gang technical "assistance" respecting aerial survey in coordination with the aerial surveying work of the Americans.

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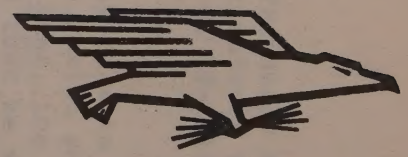

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